

THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

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PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,

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The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

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Cardinal Lavigerie's Anti-Slavery Congress.

THE COMMITTEE of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has accepted the invitation of His Eminence CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, and will send a deputation of its members to attend the Congress, to be held at Lucerne, on the 4th of August next.

It is believed that the Right Rev. the BISHOP OF SALFORD will also attend the Congress, to represent His Eminence CARDINAL MANNING and the Catholics of England. His Lordship is a life member of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and CARDINAL MANNING is an active Member of the Committee of that body.

We have received from Cardinal LAVIGERIE the following list of

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONGRESS AT LUCERNE, AUGUST 4TH.

(1.) *Slavery from the point of view of natural law, and of public law.*

The number of victims of the Slave-trade, and of the cruelties committed both in Slave raids, and in domestic Slavery.

Of the thousands of boys mutilated every year for harem use.

(2.) *Of the means of putting a stop to Slavery.*

(a.) *Pacific action in Africa.*

Maintenance and development of religious missions.

Means of spreading instruction amongst the blacks.

Substitution of public works and legitimate commerce for the Slave-trade.

How to prevent the introduction of arms and ammunition by the Arabs.

How to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors amongst the Blacks.

(b.) *On the employment of force by Governments.*

Is it necessary?

Should each State confine itself to action upon the territories placed under the sphere of its influence? Or would it be better to combine on certain points for joint action?

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Is it necessary?
Should each State confine itself to action upon the territories placed under the sphere of its influence? Or would it be better to combine on certain points for joint action?

(c.) On the employment of force by private expeditions.

On isolated volunteer officers with native troops.

Bodies of volunteers.

Military missionaries entrusted with the protection of trade routes, and the opening of fortified and provisioned refuges.

(3.) *On the course of action in Europe.*

How to induce Mussulman Governments to suppress their Slave markets.

What steps should be taken to procure for Anti-Slavery Societies the necessary means for their subsistence?

General collection as in former ages for the Crusades, and for the Holy Places.

Appointment of a permanent central commission.

(4.) *Public Opinion.*

On the most efficacious means of acting upon public opinion.

By reviews, and through the existing public press.

Various special publications over and above the ordinary journals of the Societies.

Public Meetings.

Literary competition (prize essays, &c.).

NOTE BY EDITOR of *Reporter*.—To the above questions the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will add the proposal for the abolition of the legal status of Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Jubilee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

IN commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this Society under the comprehensive title of *British and Foreign*, it was resolved that Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, who was a member of the original Committee formed in 1839, and who had also sat upon the Committee of the former Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, should be made VICE-PRESIDENT of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Mr. JAMES EASTOE TEALL, who has been engaged in the office of the *Anti-Slavery Society* during the past fourteen years, has been appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

TRAVELLING AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

Mr. FREDERICK C. BANKS has been appointed to the above position in order to collect funds and arrange meetings for the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY throughout the country.

A Cry from Abyssinia.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—May I ask you kindly to give publicity to the enclosed pathetic appeal from Abyssinia, which has been forwarded to me by Herr FLAD, the well-known missionary? It confirms all our worst fears as to the effects of the recently reported defeat of the Abyssinian army by the dervishes, and the death of KING JOHN. Christian Abyssinia has now to be added to the list of African countries desolated by fanatical Moslem Slave-hunters.

The sooner the proposed Conference of the Powers to consider the question of dealing with the Slave-trade is summoned, the better.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

5th June, 1889.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

(Enclosure.)

KARNTHAL-STUTTGARD, *May 20th, 1889.*

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—Allow me to forward you the following letter, which was received yesterday. Perhaps you can do something in the matter. I have translated it from the Amharic language, in which it was written at Aden, on the 22nd of April, and signed by seven Abyssinians resident there.

“May this letter reach Mr. FLAD. Our Fatherland, Abyssinia, suffers under God's heavy judgment. The dervishes (Mahdists) have made Western Abyssinia a desert. The Abyssinians fought bravely, but were several times defeated; many thousands of Christians being sold as Slaves, besides thousands butchered in cold blood. Of those sold into Slavery, and sent to Mecca, a great number belong to our nobility. These have applied to us for help, to release them from their bonds, and we are in great trouble, on account of our brethren and sisters, who have been made Slaves in Mohammedan lands. We wish to help them, but do not know how. We know, Sir, that you are a great friend of our nation, and therefore we apply to you. Oh, dear Sir, for CHRIST's sake make known this sad lot of our brethren and sisters to those good people in Christian Europe, who fear God and love the brethren. Why should born Christians, in this nineteenth century, be the Slaves of Mohammedans? Why should fanatic and brutal Moslems be allowed to turn a Christian land like Abyssinia into a desert, and to extirpate Christendom from Ethiopia? Oh, let this appeal find its way to your heart.”

Another letter lately received from a native missionary, who was educated in Germany, thus describes the dervish raids:—“In 1885 the dervishes invaded the province of Amhara, and burned down all the churches and houses, carrying the inhabitants away captives. In 1886 they did the same in the Tshelga province, selling the people into Slavery. They also burned

down the celebrated Mahebera monastery, and butchered the monks in cold blood. In 1887 KING JOHN defeated the dervishes ; but in 1888 they invaded the country again, overthrew the KING OF GODJAM, carrying away thousands of Christians, who were sold into Slavery."

I deeply feel for these unhappy people, as I well know the brutal character of these Soudan Moslems.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,

M. FLAD.

To the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Aborigines Protection Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, Bishopsgate Street Without, on May 22nd, Mr. CAINE, M.P., in the Chair.

We are glad to see that the new Secretary, Mr. FOX BOURNE, has thus been successful in carrying on the series of meetings, under the auspices of the Society of Friends, which his predecessor, the lamented Mr. F. W. CHESSON, for so many years convened annually, during the holding of the Friends' Yearly Meeting.

The Annual Report of the Society contains much interesting matter, principally connected with South Africa and the Gold Coast.

The opening paragraph is the only one of which we need offer any explanation—but this has evidently been drawn up in ignorance of the manner in which Mr. CHESSON invariably conducted his annual meetings. No arrangements had been made by that gentleman before his last illness, as stated in the Report, for a joint meeting of his Society and of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, on May 23rd, 1888, since—though always working in most friendly and cordial relations—it was quite understood that the two Societies should hold their annual meetings separately.

As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was absent in Egypt, and only returned to England the day before Mr. CHESSON's sudden death ; so that there could have been no possibility of making arrangements for a joint meeting, had he wished to alter his usual procedure.

The sad and unexpected death of that gentleman, and the absence of any Manuscript Report, induced the Committee of the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY to ask the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to undertake the holding of the meeting on joint account. A full report of the two meetings, which were held *consecutively, one after the other*, and quite distinctly, will be found in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for May and June, 1888.

Bishop Smythies Advocates Abolition of Legal Status of Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.

IN a letter to *The Times*, Bishop SMYTHIES strongly advocates the abolition of the legal status of Slavery, thus giving his assent, on the spot, and from observation, to the course which has been recommended by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY for many years past. Our readers will remember that the *Reporter* for September and October last contained a copy of a memorial to Lord SALISBURY from the COMMITTEE strongly urging the abolition of the legal status of Slavery. This course has been strongly urged by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Col. EUAN SMITH, as it had previously been by SIR JOHN KIRK.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—It seems to be considered certain by all concerned that the blockade of the East African Coast cannot drag on for any great length of time, as nobody seems very earnest about it. I understand that the Germans have not increased the number of their ships; yet they have undertaken to blockade the north and south of the island of Zanzibar, the English watching the port. The Germans are besides bound to keep a ship off Bagomoyo and another off Dar-es-Salam, and, as I understand, they have only five ships on the coast altogether. I hear they have had a great deal of sickness, and it is likely that at the first favourable opportunity they will retire; the English I should fancy will be nothing loth to follow their example.

In view of this near possibility people are naturally asking, what is to be the result of this great demonstration against Slavery made by these two powerful nations? Is nothing to come of it all? Are things to be left to settle down into the same state as before? Is all Africa to be led to suppose that these two great nations have made their supreme effort against the Slave-trade and, having utterly failed, have retired from the contest, so that it may now go on more merrily than ever? Surely this would be to place ourselves in a most contemptible position. Whatever may be wished and said by public men in Germany, it would then be proved by actual fact that the allegations of those who opposed our joining in the blockade were right; that opposition to the Slave-trade was put forward as a mere blind, and that the real object of the blockade was to serve the purpose of the German East African Company. For it is quite certain that we shall in no way whatever have struck a blow at the Slave-trade or permanently diminished it.

Is there any means, then, by which we may prevent this great encouragement to the Slavers as the result of the blockade, and this great loss of *prestige* to ourselves in Africa? I certainly agree with the English Consul-General of Zanzibar that there is, if we do not attempt the impossible, but confine ourselves to thoroughly carrying out what is possible. There is no doubt that the greatest blow that can be dealt to the Slave-trade, and the only efficient blow, is the abolition of the *status* of Slavery. Now we cannot possibly abolish the *status* of Slavery on the mainland of Africa, but we must be able to abolish it by diplomacy, with some little display of firmness, in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; and this would have a great moral effect on the adjacent countries.

The conditions of Slavery at Pemba are apparently so fatal that the Slave gangs need constantly to be replenished. One example will suffice to show how wide is its

notoriety as a receptacle for Slaves. Some little girls who were lately rescued and brought to us told us that they came from a village on the borders of Lake Nyassa. They said they had seen our mission steamer, that one day we came to their village and that they ran away to hide themselves, saying, "Here are the white men come carry us away and take us to Pemba." So here we find this island of Pemba notorious as a receptacle for Slaves hundreds of miles away on the banks of Lake Nyassa.

As bearing on the influence that the abolition of the *status* of Slavery there would have upon the adjacent mainlands, I may say that almost all the people who are sold away from their families from among the Bondeis, Wadigo, and the tribes with which I am acquainted, are sent to Pemba or Zanzibar; and, therefore, if the *status* of Slavery were abolished there a great deal of man-stealing and injustice must necessarily be stopped.

But there are to be found people who argue that the life of a Slave in this country is, after all, a very easy one, that Africans will not work unless they are made to work as Slaves, and that it is very doubtful whether it would be for the good of the people that the *status* of Slavery should be done away with. I can only say, not from theory, but from what I have seen and known myself, that I believe such a statement to be entirely untrue. Of course, in a community where most of the work is done by Slaves and the masters, who are of a different race, look with contempt upon work, there is a temptation to all who happen to be free to work as little as possible. The only way to change public opinion, and to give work its due honour in such a community, is to abolish the *status* of Slavery. We cannot argue that because there is every encouragement towards idleness among those who are free now no work will be done when all are free. But, as a matter of fact, there are many freed Slaves who work hard and earn a great deal by their work. We have found many people willing to work among the free populations of the mainland when once the employer of labour had gained their confidence; and people in England would be astonished at the great weights they will carry for a small sum from the coast to our mission-stations. We have a regular service of porters who go down alone and bring up our goods, sometimes the distance of eighty or ninety miles, and very seldom is anything damaged or lost. I am sure the German traders who established farms on the river Luvu will testify that, though they required large numbers of natives to do their work, there was no lack of people to offer themselves, and these were from the free populations of the villages round them.

But it is alleged that the Arab is an easy master, and that the *status* of Slavery, after all, causes very little hardship. I will not go over the oft-told tale of the cruelty of the Slave raids and the horrors of the Slave caravan, for which the *status* of Slavery in these islands must be held largely responsible; quite apart from these the *status* of Slavery is a hideous sore which enters deep into the life of the people. It is the commonest occurrence amongst the natives with whom we live, that from incurring small debts a man or his wife or children are sold into Slavery. The debt may be incurred through some accidental injury to a neighbour's property, or on behalf of one of his family; he is not able to obtain the money, or carelessly postpones making an effort to get it; the debt runs on, and as it runs on it is held to accumulate. At last one day the man's child is seized and sold to pay the debt. Very often he pledges his child, who becomes the Slave of his friend or neighbour, and most likely is ultimately sold. Often, for a larger debt, a man's wife is taken and sold to be the concubine of her master. I have known a woman taken forcibly from her husband, whom she had lately married, because of a debt of her father's, and forced to be the concubine of another man; and this was held perfectly legal, and it is the fruit of the

status of Slavery. Claims are often made against families on the plea that many years ago some member of the family had been sold as a Slave and had escaped. To give an instance, I heard that a Christian convert, a young man, had been seized by an Arab, and was being detained till such a claim should be satisfied. I went into the village close by, where I heard he was, and found it was true. Some two years ago his uncle had died. The Arab now claimed that this uncle had been his Slave twenty years before and had run away. The two men had lived on terms of intimacy since, and nothing was heard of the claim while he was alive. Now he claimed all his belongings, and had seized the young man as a hostage. He had apparently no evidence to give; but as he was an Arab the native chiefs and people were so frightened that they had given in to him entirely, and he was carrying off the man's effects, with two little girls, and, I think, a third person, to be sold as Slaves. I ventured to quash the whole proceedings in the name of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, and summoned the parties to appear before his Court. Of course, the Arab was afraid to come.

Another iniquitous result of the *status* of Slavery is that men are often treacherously sold by their companions, and the transaction is always held to be good according to law, the purchaser never receiving any punishment. It is a thing of common occurrence that two men come together as friends to Zanzibar, or to some coast town, for trade or to get work; and that one, finding an opportunity, sells the other. I have never heard the purchaser blamed by public opinion, and the man who has sold his companion very seldom gets punished. The only sufferer is the poor man who, by treachery, has now become legally a Slave for life. And all this treachery and wickedness, with the suspicion and bitter feuds it engenders, is the result of the *status* of Slavery.

One man has lately worked for us whom we found most trustworthy, industrious, and in every way an honest and upright man. By his own hard work he had redeemed from Slavery his wife and his mother; but he himself was a Slave, and the old woman his mistress refused to allow him to redeem himself. The man prospered by his own industry, and built himself a good house and cultivated land. His mistress grew jealous of him, and it was understood she was determined to sell him away to Pemba, though she would not hear of his being redeemed. For fear of his being forcibly taken away from his wife and children by her family and the Slave-dealers, he removed to some distance, and at our intercession the Sultan interposed and said he would redeem him himself. Endless complications of this kind are continually arising, in which all the evil passions of men are aroused, and all the result of the *status* of Slavery. Of course, under a good chief who has real power over his people the evils are very much mitigated. But so depraved is public opinion that I have known a chief, who was far superior to most, calmly propose, under the pressure of difficulties, to sell the father and mother of the girl to whom his son was engaged.

Witnessing, as I have, all these evils as the result of the *status* of Slavery, I think it is not too much to say that it will have been worth while to bear all the risks and dangers which the cruel policy pursued on these coasts has brought upon us if it results in the abolition of Slavery in these islands.

The means of communication with the mainland must be always easy, and they may soon become harbours of refuge to all Slaves from the coast who wish to be free, and yet are willing to work. So that the abolition of Slavery here will be a great step towards its abolition elsewhere.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

C. A. SMYTHIES,

Bishop of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

ZANZIBAR, April 26.

Nyassaland.

THE troubles on Lake Nyassa which have been so long watched by all parties in England—irrespective of politics—with feelings of anxiety and hope, are still far from settled. Captain LUGARD, who took the lead of the small band of Englishmen at Karonga, after Consul O'NEILL and Mr. FREDERICK MOIR were compelled to withdraw, was himself severely wounded by the Arabs, and has now come home. It is generally felt that things cannot be allowed to remain in their present most unsatisfactory condition, the Slave-hunting Arab cannot be suffered to sweep all the white men out of the country from the Zambesi to Tanganyika, neither can the vast interior territories lying between the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans be permitted to come under the sphere of Portuguese protection. Lord SALISBURY has stated distinctly that the claim put forward by Portugal to rule over this great expanse of country cannot be entertained. What, then, is to be done? Portugal is advancing her flag from the East Coast, whilst the Arabs are desolating the region between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. England cannot send an army to sweep these intruders from the scene, but she can in two ways materially assist the Missionaries and the Scotch Trading Company who have done so much to humanise the regions discovered by the immortal LIVINGSTONE, in their laudable efforts to spread the blessings of the Gospel, and to substitute for the accursed Slave-trade the civilising influences of legitimate commerce.

The first essential is to see that the Zambesi is kept strictly an open river, and that the door to this magnificent country is not locked at the caprice of Portugal.

The second point is to strengthen the hands of the African Lakes Company, which has for many years struggled courageously to carry on an honest and strictly legitimate trade with the natives of Central Africa.

We are glad to think that both these important steps are in a fair way of being taken by the British Government. In *The Times*, of 29th May, is an article under the heading *British Interests on the Central Zambesi*, which foreshadows the formation of a large *Imperial Chartered Company*, similar to the great *East Africa Company*, lately formed, under the presidency of Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, which shall absorb the existing *African Lakes Company*, and extend its operations to the whole of the country from the Zambesi to the Tanganyika, and rescue the road between the lakes, which was made by the generous aid of Mr. JAMES STEVENSON, from the Slave-raiding Arabs who have now usurped its control.

It is to be hoped that the writer of the article speaks with authority, for then there is some prospect of LIVINGSTONE's work being continued, and England, though too tardily, will yet be able to let in the light to the very

heart of the Dark Continent. We append a few extracts from *The Times* article. (*The headings are our own*):—

LORD SALISBURY AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The reply of Lord SALISBURY to the influential missionary and commercial deputation, which waited on him the other day, with reference to British interests in Nyassaland, deserves careful study; every sentence was evidently deliberately weighed. It is well known that during the last year or two the position of British enterprise in the Lake Nyassa region has been one causing great anxiety in certain influential circles. Until Germany entered the field, indeed until within the last year or two, there appeared to be no question as to the right of British missionaries and British traders to carry on their operations all along the river Shiré, all round Lake Nyassa, and westward to Tanganyika and Bangweolo. At any time during the last thirty years, and, until quite recently, had England chosen to proclaim a protectorate over these regions, probably not even the Portuguese would have objected. Here, as elsewhere in Africa, however, we have suffered from procrastination, and now we have Portugal putting in a feeble claim for the broad belt lying between her possessions on the east and the west coasts. It is no secret that negotiations on the subject have been in progress for a considerable time. A compromise was proposed within the last few weeks, which, in the eyes of many who have been watching events, seemed to be a fairly happy solution of the difficulty. Apparently, however, there has been some obstacle to Lord SALISBURY's accepting the Portuguese terms; probably he considers that British interests are not adequately secured. It is, therefore, a comfort to those who have British interests at heart to read one passage in the reply of Lord SALISBURY referred to above. "Though I am aware," he said, "that Portugal claims the whole territory from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, it is a claim which this country has never admitted; and we do not admit that Portugal has any claim either to the Shiré highlands or to the banks of the Zambesi . . ."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

In view of our position on the Zambesi, then, and of these utterances of the Prime Minister, nothing could be better timed than the anniversary presidential address of General R. STRACHEY at the Royal Geographical Society on Monday. After reviewing the various ways in which European colonisation and annexation of uncivilised and semi-civilised countries had been carried out, he turned his attention to Central Africa, and from a careful consideration of the facts concluded that—"The best method of entering on this gigantic task is that which the general sense of Europe has practically resolved to adopt—namely, to form commercial associations intrusted with the exercise of reasonable administrative authority within the several areas assigned to them, hoping that thus the African population may by degrees be taught that the path to social and material comfort and well-being lies through well-ordered industry and peaceful occupations."

OLDER CHARTERED COMPANIES.

The promotion of British interests by chartered companies is nearly as old as British colonial enterprise. Our Indian Empire was gained in this way. Chartered companies played an important part in the early days of North American enterprise, and even in Australia. British North Borneo has been gained after this fashion, and two of the most important regions in Central Africa are being worked on this method—the Niger territories on the one side, and British East Africa on the other, the

latter under the presidency of Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, whose life-long promotion of British interests has well earned him the honour which HER MAJESTY has conferred. It is satisfactory to know that this same method is about to be put in operation in the unclaimed portion of Africa to the north of the Zambesi, which at present forms the limit of British South Africa. A new company of British capitalists and philanthropists is about to be formed, which will seek to obtain, and there is little doubt will receive, a charter for the opening up to trade and civilisation certain territory lying to the north and south of the Central Zambesi,

THE AFRICAN LAKES COMPANY.

It is scarcely necessary to recall the fact that for many years a disinterested company of Scottish merchants have, without any charter at all, been pushing British interests and British trade, and lending support to British missions over all that region which is sacred to the name of LIVINGSTONE. As a matter of fact the African Lakes Company was originally started as a lay section of the missionary societies whose agents are settled on Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. From being mere caterers and providers for the bodily needs of the British missions, the company gradually developed into an important trading association; and, while still acting as the carriers and agents of the missionaries, have succeeded in developing a considerable trade, and in introducing civilising influences in the important region lying between Tanganyika and Nyassa, and all along the shores of the latter lake. To the African Lakes Company we owe the Stephenson road, a practicable route between Nyassa and Tanganyika; the road round the Shiré rapids, and the placing of steamers on the waters of Nyassa. It is no wonder, then, that the success of the company in opening up legitimate trade roused the jealousy of the Arabs on the north end of Lake Nyassa, who found the African Lakes Company formidable commercial rivals and serious foes to the cruel Mohammedan domination which was planting itself among the Nyassa negroes. From this feeling originated the Arab attacks on the company's stations, which, happily, seem to have ceased; at all events, it is to be hoped that matters will not be complicated by any ill-considered military expedition. The company, however, have come to a critical point in their career. Either they must retire and give up all they have gained, the region in which they have introduced civilisation and trade must once more be resigned to barbarism and the Arab, British interests and the results of British missionary effort must be obliterated from a region where they have been making way for thirty years, or the hands of the company must be strengthened. The great task of maintaining order and opening up these rich lands is apparently more than the limited capital and modest resources of this pioneering company can properly be expected to undertake.

PROPOSED NEW CHARTERED COMPANY.

Happily there is reason to believe that steps are being taken to enable the company to extend its operations. Other individuals and other companies have been trying to do on the south of the Zambesi what the Lakes Company have done with some success on the north. The legitimate sphere of the latter, it should be remembered, is not confined to Lake Nyassa. It extends westwards to Tanganyika, Lakes Moero and Bangweolo, including all that country rendered sacred by the wanderings and the death of LIVINGSTONE, "the Livingstone country" *par excellence*, and down to the great bends of the Central Zambesi. It is proposed, therefore, that the African Lakes Company shall be merged in a greater chartered company, which shall be permitted to

take over the administration of all those countries north and south of the Zambesi where at present British influence is predominant, and where no settled government exists. The whole region to be included would lie between the south end of Tanganyika, the west shores of Nyassa, the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and the western and eastern possessions of Portugal, down to the frontiers of the Bechuanaland protectorate. As to the Shiré Highlands, no doubt the great missionary work, of which that is the centre, can be carried on without Portuguese interference, as Lord SALISBURY assured the deputation the other day. But surely, apart from that, in some part of the great region indicated, in the highlands on the west of Nyassa, in the unrivalled and richly-watered Mashona plateau on the south of the Zambesi, in the lands between Nyassa and Tanganyika, centres of missionary work could be established, the influences from which might spread over all the region. Not only is the vast country indicated one of the richest regions in Central Africa, but by bringing it under British influence communications could be established from the Cape to the Nile. The missionaries and traders would be independent of Portugal and of the Lower Zambesi, for already the money is available to start a railway from the Cape frontier to the Zambesi, a means of communication much more effectual than any by the uncertain river. The telegraph would advance simultaneously, and roads practicable for wagons would be made in all directions. In short, what has been done elsewhere in Africa by British enterprise, in the form of chartered companies, with the assent and under the patronage of the British Crown, will be done here for the civilisation and development of the continent. Lord SALISBURY's firm stand in his address already referred to is assurance enough that no trouble need be anticipated on the side of Portugal; while the native chiefs are everywhere favourable to the arrangement, and in most cases have concluded treaties with the African Lakes Company, or with other British corporations concerned in this vast enterprise. The most cordial co-operation of the Imperial British East Africa Company is assured; leading financiers of England and the Cape are the main supporters of the enterprise; and a certain philanthropic element is not wanting in the proposed board of directors.

Under the countenance of the Government the chartered company would be responsible in all directions, counting only on that protection which is the right of every British subject in any part of the world. Such an enterprise would do far more to extinguish Slave-hunting and Arab raiding than any number of Quixotic semi-military expeditions; and it might be taken for granted that that would be our last step in South Central Africa.

PORTUGAL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In our last number, page 106, it was stated in a quotation from the *Echo*, that "Dr. LIVINGSTONE took the Portuguese Governor of Tette at the head of a large Slave-gang."

The Rev. HORACE WALLER informs us that this is an error, and it was the *Cook* of the Governor who was thus employed. Mr. WALLER does not state whether this enterprising *cook* was acting under his master's orders, or was having a little speculation in human flesh on his own account.

Parliamentary.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 31st May.

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the resolution of the House of 26th March in regard to the Slave-trade, namely, that it was expedient that steps should be taken to ascertain whether the other Powers signatories to the declarations against the Slave-trade were willing to meet in conference for the purpose of devising such measures for its repression as might be at the same time effective, and in accordance with justice, and under the regulations of international law.

Sir J. FERGUSSON—Her Majesty's Government lost no time, after the resolution of the House, in communicating with the Government of Belgium, by whom the initiative will be taken in the invitation of the Powers to a conference in regard to the Slave-trade. Communications are passing between the two Governments with reference to matters of detail which must be settled as preliminaries, and informal communications have also taken place with the representatives of the other Governments concerned. We believe there is little doubt that the conference will assemble during the present year.

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON—Will the right hon. gentleman lay papers on the table on an early day?

Sir J. FERGUSSON—I think it is quite unusual to lay incomplete correspondence before the House.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Zanzibar :—To give an idea of the importance of the Slave question to the people here it is only necessary to mention the fact that not less than seven-eighths of the population are Slaves. Some Arabs have as many as a thousand, and the number of those who count them by hundreds is not small. The less wealthy residents find that the best possible employment for their capital is to buy Slaves, whose services they let out on hire to the Europeans for high wages. A small negro boy, whose average price would be twenty dollars, can earn as much as twenty pesas a day. The Europeans, in whose employment these negroes are, often have not the least suspicion that they carry the lion's share of their wages to their Arab masters. The blockade has not been successful in preventing the trade in Slaves, in which every one on this coast, at least every Arab, takes part. Although the selling of Slaves in the open market has not been tolerated since 1873, it still takes place in closed rooms (Europeans being excluded therefrom), and is perfectly legal. It may seem strange that negro labourers cannot be transported by sea, which is allowed in the case of women and domestic Slaves. In spite of the constantly increasing price of Slaves in East Africa, donkeys are still dearer than men. A strong workman or porter costs on the average from 100 to 120 dols. (£15 to £18). The "Surias" for the harem are naturally the most costly human merchandise, each well-to-do Arab having three, four, five, or even six. Pretty young negresses are always in demand, and usually fetch from 50 to 150 dols., whilst Abyssinian women bring as much as from 200 to 500 dols. Those who wish to possess such luxuries as women from Jeddah, in Arabia, have to pay fancy prices.—*Daily News*, 11th June.

REVIEWS.

Henry M. Stanley.

BY ARTHUR MONTEFIORE, F.R.G.S.*

THIS is an interesting and fascinating little book, in which the history of the Prince of African explorers is condensed into the small space of 150 pages, whilst the small price of one shilling and sixpence places it within the reach of all. The author gives a most readable sketch of African discovery within the last thirty years—a small space in the world's history, but one which has sufficed to fill the great blank in the map of Africa with a whole string of great lakes, and to trace the ancient NILE and the mighty CONGO, back to their birthplaces in the heart of that mysterious continent. We do not propose to give any details of the life of STANLEY, for his career is too well-known to need our poor efforts to add to his world-wide fame, and his great deeds cannot well be condensed into less space than has been allotted to them in the volume before us. What we wish now to do is to place in a few lines a sort of chronological chart of the wonderful discoveries of the great explorers who have revealed the hidden mysteries of "The Dark Continent," and have let in the light of civilization, or, as Mr. MONTEFIORE very properly calls it—the *twilight*. The *light* has yet to come, and will not fully come until the Slave-trade, which is now desolating Africa has been stopped.

Foremost in the noble roll of names stands the immortal missionary-explorer, DAVID LIVINGSTONE. Just thirty years ago—in 1859—he revealed to us the existence of the great lake to which the name of Nyassa (water) still clings; exactly a year after BURTON and SPEKE had discovered lake Tanganyika, and SPEKE had caught sight of the Victoria Nyanza, although he had not been able to explore it. This he did, however, in 1862, when, in company with Colonel GRANT, he established the fact that the Nile flowed out of that lake. It was not then known whether Tanganyika was one source of the Nile or not—indeed this was not proved until STANLEY found LIVINGSTONE at Ujiji, in 1870, and they both saw that the river at the north end ran *into* the lake, and not *out of it*. Meanwhile, in 1868, LIVINGSTONE in his lonely wanderings, had found that a river called the Chambesi, and not to be confounded with the Zambesi, flowed into Lake Bangweolo or Bemba, on the eastern side, and left the lake at the western extremity as the Luapula, continuing its course till it reached another and smaller lake (Moero), whence it issued as the Lualaba. Poor LIVINGSTONE still clung to the idea that this great river was one of the sources of the Nile, nor did he ever have the satisfaction of knowing that his patient labours in that lacustrine district would one day form the last link which STANLEY has forged in the chain that connects the mighty Congo with the Atlantic Ocean. LIVINGSTONE descended the Lualaba as far as Nyangwe, and from that *ultima thule* of all former travellers,

* London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 1889.

STANLEY eventually sailed across Africa to the western sea. Thus, the Congo, under its various names, belongs first to LIVINGSTONE (in 1868), and then to STANLEY (in 1877).

The finding of the lost LIVINGSTONE (in 1870) was the first of the many arduous and heroic exploits that STANLEY has performed in Africa. Its romantic episode is well sketched in Mr. MONTEFIORE's little volume, and need not be dwelt upon here. The startling news fell upon the world as a sort of RIDER HAGGARD romance, and was coldly received by an incredulous audience of travelled and scientific geographers. Who was STANLEY? and how could this newspaper reporter do a deed that had baffled the men who knew Africa by long and painful experience? Nevertheless it was true—and the actor in this startling drama was then only at the commencement of a career which would link him arm in arm with LIVINGSTONE on the very highest pinnacle of African fame, so long as history exists.

We cannot dilate upon what STANLEY has achieved, since he turned sorrowfully away from LIVINGSTONE, who refused to return home until his work was done. That work he finished—so far as this world is concerned—in 1873, when on his knees in a wretched cabin on the side of his own beloved lake, Bangweolo, he saw the curtain lifted, and entered "that other golden chamber of the King's, larger than this and lovelier."

The work that LIVINGSTONE left unfinished on the Congo sources, STANLEY has carried on and completed—and he has done more, for he has become what Mr. MONTEFIORE describes as a *state-builder*. He has certainly erected the edifice of the Congo Free State, though we fear that it will be some time yet ere the building will be complete and free from flaw.

And now, after surmounting incredible hardships and recovering from exhausting fevers, which would have sufficed to kill a small army of ordinary men, we find the great "Stone-Breaker" still carving his way through hitherto untrodden wilds in the heart of Africa, engaged on the humane mission of relieving another great man, EMIN PASHA, who, like the illustrious LIVINGSTONE, has for years been cut off from the civilised world. That he may shortly return crowned with success, and still strong in health, must be the prayer of all who desire that civilization may prevail over barbarism, light over darkness, and legitimate commerce over the accursed Slave-trade.

LATEST NEWS OF MR. STANLEY.

ZANZIBAR, June 16.

"Letters from Ujiji, dated March 10, have been received here stating that Mr. STANLEY had met TIPPOO TIB, and had sent back, by way of the Congo, some of his followers who were sick.

"The letters further state that Mr. STANLEY intended coming to the East Coast with EMIN PASHA, and that TIPPOO TIB would arrive at Zanzibar in four months' time."—*Reuter's Agency*.

'83 to '87 In the Soudan.*

BY A. B. WYLDE.

MR. A. B. WYLDE, who was her Majesty's unpaid Vice-Consul at Jeddah, from December, 1875, to January, 1878, and has had a large and varied experience of the Soudan, Abyssinia, and the Red Sea Coast, has written a very interesting and instructive work, which ought to open the eyes of the public as to the mistakes committed in dealing with the Soudan, and the native tribes by the English Government, perfectly irrespective of party. A large portion of the first volume is devoted to Abyssinia, and gives an excellent picture of that curious country, before it was invaded by the Mahdists. Of the fighting around Suakim, and the slaughter of the tribes who might and ought to have been made friendly, Mr. WYLDE has much to tell, and as he was an eye-witness, his narrative is the more impressive. There is much in this question of a political nature, and beyond the scope of a review in these pages; but we would specially call attention to the chapter entitled *The Suakim-Berber Railway*—pages 124 to 153, vol. 2, which endorses in every respect the action taken by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in support of a railway from Suakim to Berber. A commission, appointed at Cairo, in 1883, to consider the best route for a railway to the Soudan, unanimously reported in favour of that *via* Suakim, and stated it as their opinion that "if the railway were now in existence the revolt in the Soudan, which now gives so much trouble, and causes such vast expense, might either not have occurred at all, or have been suppressed at an earlier date."

A few months before this, Lord DUFFERIN, Special Envoy to Egypt, thus wrote:—"The first step necessary (to ensure tranquillity) is the construction of a railway from Suakim to Berber."

In 1882, General GORDON gave his opinion on this route in the following terms:—

"Speaking from a long experience in the Soudan, I feel convinced that until such a communication is made, no real progress can be reckoned upon in those countries. Their being so near Egypt proper, and yet so backward from them to the Red Sea—a belt of arid sand of 280 miles separates them from civilisation, and till this is spanned no real progress can be made. There can be not the least doubt but that the route—Suakim to Berber—is the true natural route to be opened. Had this route been opened when I was in the Soudan it would have been infinitely more simple to have governed those countries. The hidden misery of peoples in the dark places of the Soudan exists because no light is thrown on those lands, which light this railway would give; and it is certain, when it is known that the railway is completed, an entire change will take place in the whole of this country. As long as the present state of affairs (with no communication) exists there will be revolts and misery, and this will entail the expenditure of many thousands per annum. I conclude in saying that the railway is a *sine qua non* for the well-being of the Soudan."

At length it was resolved to make a sort of military railway, but, like all

* Remington & Co. London, 1888. Two Vols.

the other Soudan affairs, this was "too late"; indeed, it is asserted by those who ought to know that it was merely a stop-gap, and that there never existed any intention of completing the line. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, however, recorded its sense of the importance of such a line—even so long after it ought to have been commenced—in a Minute, passed on the 6th March, 1885,* a copy of which was forwarded to Earl GRANVILLE. What was the fate of the abortive little railway that ran for a few miles into the desert outside Suakim, and then stopped, Mr. WYLDE clearly shews in his valuable and instructive work. He says:—

"A volume could be written on the subject of the attempt to make this railway; of what was done, and especially of what was not done. Looking at it as a railway, I am afraid the unanimous opinion was that it was a mistake, and that it was never really more than an election dodge."

We are afraid so, too—and, perhaps, the less said about our Soudan failures the better. They have left a deep red stain upon the escutcheon of England, and in spite of GORDON's heroic life, and still more heroic death, the Slave-trade is more rampant throughout the Soudan than it ever was before. We give a few extracts from Mr. WYLDE's interesting volumes.

ARABIAN SLAVE MARKETS.

There is a recognised Slave market at Mecca, which is always more largely supplied during the pilgrimage than at any other time of the year; and there are plenty of private markets at Jeddah where Slaves are kept for sale, and where many of them are warehoused before being sent to Mecca.

The Slave-brokers are a recognised guild, both at Mecca and Jeddah; the Slave merchants are all known, and there is hardly any secrecy, after one knows the country thoroughly, in how the whole business is conducted. Only at Jeddah, where there are European Consuls, is there some show made by the Turks of preventing the Slaves being exposed in public; but there is no difficulty in obtaining Slaves at any time, and any Mohammedan is allowed to go and see those that are for sale.

Colonel SCHAEFFER, of the Egyptian service, was at Jeddah last year, and has made a report to Sir EVELYN BARING of what was going on there; the Egyptian officer attached to him had no difficulty in seeing the Slaves for sale, and, I believe, was taken to see them by a Turkish military officer. Treaties with Turkey for the suppression of Slavery are so much waste paper, as they have never been put in force properly. The Hedjaz may be said to be the ultimate destination of the majority of the African Slaves, and from there they find their way to Turkey, Syria, and Persia, the great consuming centres for the inhabitants of poor Africa; it is for these people that the dark Continent must suffer, and the nameless miseries that are still going on must continue. The remedy is in the hands of England, and she has hitherto been the only champion of freedom. Happily for us Italy has now joined England in the Red Sea, and, as her traditions are against Slavery, there seems to be every possibility of her being a most valuable ally in aiding to block the Red Sea passage. To Italy we have to look for help; France, the Republic and the land of the most free, does not lift her little finger to put down Slavery, and I do not think it can be recorded

* See ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, March, 1885, page 308.

that she ever stopped a Slaver or interested herself in putting down the East African Slave-trade.

SLAVE PEARL DIVERS.

The most cruel work is the pearl diving ; each boat may have two or three small Slaves on board being taught how to dive. The plan is simple enough, after a few days' fishing, and when the boats are working over a mother-o'-pearl shell bank that may only have three or four fathoms over it, the small Slaves are shown the shells that are brought up, and although, perhaps, they cannot swim, they are sent into the water—a stone tied to their feet, a loop placed under their arms, a basket tied round their waist, and down they are sent. At first off they are kept under water for about half-a-minute and then pulled up. If they have not picked up a shell or two they get the rope's end or the stick.

I know of no more sudden change for a small boy, who has only just been introduced to the sea, than being sent under water to get shells. It is impossible for him to escape, down he must go on account of the heavy stone, and I often wondered what their feelings must be when first introduced to the depths of the sea. Many die from shock to the system and from fright, and when the living boy that went down is pulled up his owner finds that what was a Slave is now only the shell of one, and that the poor little fellow knows the great secret. The life these poor little Slaves lead till they become accustomed to the work is very hard. Other Slaves are employed looking out after the flocks, or in the date and fruit gardens, and their time is not such a hard one. The male Slaves are entirely dependent on their owners if they are well treated or not ; as with horses, some are well fed and treated, others are badly fed and not looked after, and the master works them as hard as he can to make as much profit out of them in the shortest period possible. There is no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or Slaves in Arabia, and the lot of the animal or biped is a hard one, as there is only the slight moral sense of wrong that a living thing is being badly treated, and if they bring in the dollar it covers a multitude of sins, and is a sure salve to the conscience.

WOMEN SLAVES.

The African women Slaves are used for domestic purposes, as it is only the poorest and most destitute of Arab women that will take service with other families. As long as an Arab woman is poor and has good looks she can always earn enough to live on, and she may make her way in the world by marriage, or helping others to get married ; therefore female Slaves as servants are always in demand, not only in Arabia, but throughout the Mohammedan world. Of course the women Slaves most thought of and in the greatest demand are the Abyssinians, who are liked for their superior talents, and they are very often taken great care of. The traffic in true Abyssinians is nearly unknown, and those that find their way into the market have generally been kidnapped at the Soudan frontier towns. The Galla girls are also called Abyssinians, but there is a difference between the two. The Gallas can be got in great numbers, and there is little known of their country.

HAREM GUARDIANS.

The manufacture of eunuchs is the most revolting part of the many horrors of the Slave-trade, and no one but a few Englishmen seem to stir to denounce it. Our treaties with Turkey are so much waste paper, and the Turkish Pasha chuckles at what he does, and buys his eunuch or Slave whenever he requires one, in spite of all treaties and all promises. I have never seen a eunuch among the Eastern Soudan tribesmen,

so they do not make the demand. If the Turkish and Egyptian Pasha did not buy the eunuch there would be no demand, consequently no supply.

How many years more is this to be allowed to continue, and how many lives have there been sacrificed for the eunuchs that are seen on the Shoubra road any Friday afternoon? Every one of them represents, at the very least, 200 Soudanese done to death to satisfy the requirements of the wealthy class at Cairo and elsewhere. Say there are 500 eunuchs in Cairo to-day, 100,000 Soudanese have died to procure these eunuchs; there is no exaggeration in what I am saying, and how can any Egyptian official that owns one be sincere when he is partly the cause of this misery? He may be, perhaps, a minister, and in communication with our representative regarding the suppression of the Slave-trade. What reliance can be placed on what he says? Simply none. It was the same with the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR; certainly his treaty putting down the traffic in Slaves was a step in the right direction, but it was not enough, and as long as he held Slaves, and eunuchs were about his establishment, the other Arabs could see that he evaded the treaty, and if he could, they would do so as well.

HOW ARE WE TO STOP THE SLAVE-TRADE?

The great question becomes, What is to be done to put a stop to this vile trade that is depopulating Africa, and causing so much misery to millions of human beings? England's list of brave sons that have died in their attempt to put an end to Slavery and to open up Africa, will increase, unless the present treaties are put into force, and we demand our rights under them. The Egyptian is now by force obliged to do something, as he is looked after. There is no reason to doubt that, the moment the last English soldier leaves Egypt, the influence of our representative there will cease, and the Slave-trade will commence again afresh. This will open the northern roads. The eastern roads, pointing from the interior of the Soudan towards Mecca and Hodeidah, are in full swing, and a great trade is being done. We have the most lamentable accounts of the increased Arab activity and the Slave-trade from the interior round the lakes, to what may be called the Zanzibar or Equatorial Coast. Westward, one may say, the Slave-trade has entirely ceased; northward to Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt it still goes on, but from all accounts, in Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria, to a lesser extent than to Morocco and Tripoli. The only evidence I can get regarding the northern Slave-trade is what I have from residents, and from what I read regarding the Zanzibar and Equatorial littoral as well; but from Suez down to the Red Sea from personal experience. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the latter.

OUR CRUISERS.

The Slave-trade question in the Red Sea is not the complicated one which most people think it. Those Europeans that have had a long residence are willing to give their experience, so any naval officer, new to the business, can always get information if he is not too proud to ask for it.

I do not know if the Admiralty bureaucracy publish any hints or information for commanders going to the Red Sea Slave cruising, but they might do so, and simplify matters. It depends more on the Admiralty, by supplying proper ships, than anything else, and it is no use and only heart-breaking work for a commander to be sent down to the Red Sea cruising, and to have charge of a steamer that will neither sail properly nor steam unless there is a dead calm, and that he knows is not fast enough to keep up with an ordinary native boat. How many Slavers have escaped through this, and

many of the owners of the dhows, as long as there is a steady north wind blowing, laugh at the cruisers on the station, as they are so slow. If the public think that the men-of-war sent to the Red Sea are up to their work they are greatly mistaken; officers and men are, but the ships and boats are not.

There has not been the chance before nor since to deal with the Slave-trade as there is at present; but if the Admiralty and the Foreign Office will do their duty there is no reason why in a measurable time the Slave-trade should not cease to exist. The public must not for one moment think that there are not the volunteers and people who are capable of dealing with the Slave-dealers. It is the bonds of red tape—in some cases worse than Slave-irons—that prevent action being taken; and there can be but one ending to the question if the Government will only help the merchant, viz., the overthrow of the Slave-dealers. The Government need only see that the treaties now made and in their keeping are carried out, send an extra cruiser into the Red Sea besides the three now there, and let these cruisers be vessels that can steam, instead of the Noah's arks that now do duty.

[As we go to press, we note in the *United Service Gazette* of 15th June, a letter from a correspondent on board one of the blockading fleet, which closely bears upon what Mr. WYLDE has said, in reference to the miserable qualifications of the ordinary cruiser to deal with the Slave-trade question. The facility with which the French flag is obtained for the purpose of carrying a cargo of Slaves, neutralizes all the efforts of the blockading squadron, and will be among the most important questions to be discussed at the International Conference on the Slave Trade.

"Until last Saturday we had been anchored for six weeks at Zanzibar. We are now cruising between Mombazin and Wasin Island, and at the present moment we are anchored at Wasin. There are very few dhows about. I have only seen two within the last week, and one of these anchored here. Our presence here does not seem to be doing much good. We have caught no Slaves. One great reason why Slaves are not caught is that we do not interfere with dhows flying the French flag, so that any Arab who runs Slaves under any other would be an idiot. We seem to have almost taken the place of the *London* at Zanzibar, with this difference—that we do move occasionally."]

GENERAL GORDON'S SLAVE SETTLEMENTS.

The black soon begins to believe in the universal God, and to know the difference between right and wrong. This is enough Christianity for him, as a commencement. There are now many hundreds of Bongos, Shilloks, Denkas, and other tribesmen in the Egyptian army. Some of them are most intelligent and are good soldiers. The moment these people get back to their homes they would have the rest of their tribesmen with them, and they could laugh at the Slave-dealers as they could make no more raids on their country. I have great hopes that the Slaves that have been torn from their homes under Egyptian rule will help in the future to pacify the Soudan and put an end to the Slave-dealers. General GORDON, before he left the Soudan, had settled many of the captured Slaves down in fertile parts of the country, and it was astonishing what advancement they were making. His successor broke up these colonies, and the people were made Slaves again.

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE.

We have now on the Eastern Soudan littoral the following elements to work against the Slave-trade, and it only wants our Government (or, more strictly speaking, the Foreign Office that governs our Government, no matter to what party it belongs) to say "Trade shall be opened, and we will see that Slave-dealing Arabs are punished when cases have been proved against them." The moment the Foreign Office says trade shall be opened the European merchant takes the place of the Arab Slave-dealing merchant from Jeddah, and the tribesmen are brought into contact with civilisation and legitimate trade, and people that will help him to develop the resources of his country instead of keeping him in ignorance and darkness. We have the Italians, who will be glad to help in opening Africa, and will, no doubt, by defining what they require, have no cause to be jealous of English merchants who are at one with them in wishing to see peace and prosperity, as against war and its devastations and misery. We have King JOHN, who will, from what I know of him, welcome the merchant and the capitalist to trade with his country as long as the merchant confines himself to his legitimate calling, and does not seek to alter the religion of his subjects and to intrigue with them.

MR. A. B. WYLDE'S LATEST REFLECTIONS.

JEDDAH, *August, 1887.*

ARAB-SLAVE TRADERS.

Hodeidah and Jeddah merchants are nearly all Slave-dealers, and the goods for the expeditions into the Soudan used to leave these ports to points on the Soudan coast, and, naturally the direction of the return goods and Slave caravans tended towards these two ports. On the opening up of the two ports of Massowah and Suakim to European trade, which dates from about 1872 only, the ten years from 1872 till 1882 entirely did away with the importance of Jeddah and Hodeidah as marts for Soudan produce; and in 1882—just as the MAHDI's troubles commenced—there only remained to them a Slave-trade, a little ivory, ostrich feathers, gold and gold dust, and musk; very valuable property and not bulky, that could be carried with the Slave caravans, and it was the only way that the Slave merchants could exist and make profits by buying the high-class produce in the Soudan markets, and their Slaves were used as transport; and on these Slaves the greater profits were realised, leaving also a profit on the ivory, which was contraband, being a Government monopoly. These merchants could always outbid the merchants that did legitimate trade for gold dust and ostrich feathers, and they used to run up the price of Soudan produce with no intention of buying it, so as to spoil the profits of the representatives of the houses that did legitimate trade. The Egyptian officials, being naturally corrupt, did not take any notice of the Slave-dealers, who they well knew, and, with but few exceptions, no officials cared to help or improve the position of legitimate traders in the Soudan. As there has been no trade from Suakim from 1883 to 1887, and a half-hearted blockade of the coast only kept up, the merchants of the Jeddah side of the Red Sea have been doing a large smuggling trade, and there being no one to put a stop to Slavery in the Soudan, the Slave-trade has again greatly increased, and Slaves were never so cheap at Hodeidah and Jeddah as they are now. This shows the sympathy between the merchants on the Arabian side with the Soudan rebels, and, even when the late General GORDON was Governor-General, how hard it was for him to put a stop to the

Slave-trade, and how the agents of the Slave-dealers and their correspondents were scattered throughout every province in the Soudan. It is against these Slave-dealers that the great difficulty in future will be to open up trade with the interior of the Soudan.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SOUDAN.

Of course it is hard to say what the exact state of the country between Berber and Khartoum now is, and it cannot be expected, after what has passed, and what is now going on, that the neighbouring country has improved, or that cultivation is going on. When I was at Khartoum, in 1878, through the beneficial government of the late GORDON PASHA, there was again a decided influx of people to the banks of the Nile to recommence cultivation, and the old water wheels were being repaired and new ones built. The country round Berber, Ad Damer, Schendy, Metemmeh, and Khartoum, all of which I visited, showed signs of coming prosperity; and indigo, dhurra, native grains of all sorts, beans, lentils, onions, etc., were being grown. The ground is every bit as good as that of the Nile Delta, and only wants irrigating to grow good crops, more than sufficient for the wants of the people.

DO NOT THROW MUD:

What has gone can never return; and it is useless throwing mud and saying it was So-and-So's fault, and such would have been different if such-and-such a thing had been done. What we have to look at is the future. The Soudanese have been no worse than the mutineers in India, and let a general amnesty be granted, with the exception of those who have committed murder. Throw open the country to trade, and do not insist, as heretofore, that everyone must come to Suakim to trade. Foster trade by granting facilities and opening tribal ports, which will do away with the continuation of blood feuds, and do more to pacify the country than anything else.

THE RAILWAY.

I do not wish it understood that I am at present an advocate for any railway scheme. The first thing to be done is to get back trade, and when transport becomes impossible, and the camels not able to cope with the trade, then a railway, as a matter of course, will follow to develop the trade. As the majority of the camels in the Eastern Soudan have been killed off, a railway may be wanted quicker than what people think for. All Soudan experts will say one thing—that to develop the Soudan a railway must take place, sooner or later, as the Nile must be navigated by steam. As there is no wood left, and wood as a fuel in a country with very few trees would not suit a commercial company, either coal or petroleum would have to be used. Coal can be put down at Suakim at 23s., and the cost at Berber need not be more than 45s. Coal, of course, stows better than wood, and with modern steamers, drawing very little water, the Nile between Berber and Khartoum can be navigated by steamers all the year round. The steamers that used to run on the Nile carried very little cargo, could go no distance on account of the wood question, were slow, and drew too much water. With economical engines, steamers running from Berber could reach Lardo on the White Nile, and Abou Harraz on the Blue Nile, without coaling—what they could not take in their bunkers they might take in flats towed behind. To open up the Soudan, steamers and machinery are required, and these cannot be carried across the desert without a railway.

It remains in the hands of the merchants of England, and especially the manufacturers of Manchester, if they are willing to exploit the country, and insist on getting some return for the lives of British subjects and the money of the British public that has been spent. I do not say for one moment expend one soldier more over the

Soudan, but look at the question in a calm and impartial manner, whether it is possible to find the officials at home that will work pacification and humour the inhabitants of the Soudan—listen to their just complaints, respect their prejudices—and if those officials can be found, the public must insist that they shall be sent out. Among the Soudanese there is no personal ill-feeling for Englishmen. They respect our bravery and our honesty of dealing with them, and they would make as valuable friends as they have made plucky enemies; and the most wicked thing that could be done would be to help to hand them back to their old Egyptian or Turkish rulers, whom they detest and despise. It remains with the Manchester manufacturers whether they can combine to get trade open, and if so, to make use of their opportunity to manufacture cloth for the wants of the Soudan, and to try and deal direct with the natives instead of through middle men. They will find the natives willing to come direct to their representatives with their produce. Allowing the Soudan question to drift on is a bad policy. It can be settled at once, and a new beginning made, and work will again be found for many people both at home and in the Soudan; and with a fair but firm policy the Soudan will soon cease to be a source of annoyance, and it will be another outlet for trade.

Congo Railway.

RESULTS OF SURVEY.* WITH TWENTY-FOUR MAPS AND SCHEDULES.

WE have received a copy of the above-named valuable contribution towards our further comprehension of the difficulties involved in the development of the immense territory of the Congo Free State. The total length of the proposed railway, from Matadi to Stanley Pool, is stated to be 435 kilometres (about 270 miles), which will bridge over the whole of that portion of the Congo which it is impossible to navigate by steamers.

It is proposed that the work should be executed by a Belgian company, called the *Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*, and we note that the whole of the Board appear to be Belgians.

At the same time it is worthy of remark, that the volume now under review, and all the surveys, are in English, which looks as though it were intended that a portion, at any rate, of the funds should be raised in England. It would appear that a railway is an absolute necessity for opening up the Upper Congo to trade, and whether the honour of constructing this line fall to English or Belgian enterprise does not greatly matter, so long as the work is well and quickly done. The total estimated cost of the railway is stated to be £1,000,000, which is something under £4,000 a mile. The Governments concerned in the carrying out of the General Act of the Berlin Conference, relating to the Government of the Congo Free State, will have to take special care that no system of forced labour is introduced in the making of this railway. The natives employed in this arduous work ought also to be protected from the demoralising and destructive effects of the liquor traffic, which, from all accounts, appears to be the most profitable item in the Congo trader's indent.

* Brussels: Weissenbruch, 1889.

Imperial British East Africa Company.

THE first general meeting of this company was held recently, at the offices, Pall Mall East, the President, Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, C.I.E., occupying the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the founders of the company on the success which had attended their efforts up to the present time. Mr. MACKENZIE, in going out to Mombasa, had had a very difficult task before him, but he had not expected to find matters in so disorganised a condition as they were in some parts of the Sultan's territory—that was, in the German sphere of action. It was very unfortunate for the Germans as well as for the company. They had great reason to be thankful that the discretion exercised by Mr. MACKENZIE, and the kindness which that gentleman had displayed towards the natives, had enabled the company to steer clear so far of anything like disturbance in the British sphere of action. (Hear, hear.) That was a very important fact when they were only just initiating an enterprise which might some day become of great importance to the Empire at large. It was true that they might have a great many difficulties to face in the future, but he thought that by patience, perseverance, and conciliation they might avoid some of the mistakes which had been made further south, and might carry out the purposes for which the company had been organised in a manner to justify the confidence which the Government had reposed in them by giving them a Royal charter, under which they were acting. An immense amount of work was before them, and it would, perhaps, be too soon for him to foreshadow the various things they had in view. It was their desire to promote the well-being of the natives in the part of Africa where the company were working, and to develop an extensive commercial field for their operations. The company had done little or no trading, and it was not at present in contemplation to go into anything like extensive mercantile operations. They had first to get the country somewhat organised and settled, and to prove to the natives that the desire to be useful to them which the company had manifested at the outset was not a mere flash in the pan, but a permanent principle. They had two or three caravans proceeding in different directions through that part of the territory which was assigned to the company. They had done their very best to work in harmony with the natives. He thought that Mr. MACKENZIE had acted very wisely in taking into the pay of the company, for police purposes, one of the leading chiefs of Mombasa, of whom they had made a friend by paying him a small subsidy. That had prevented the necessity for a large outlay in the meantime by organising a fresh police force of their own, which they would have to do sooner or later. He thought the time had now perhaps come when it was desirable that they should invite the public to participate in the affairs of the company, and with that view they contemplated inviting subscriptions for additional capital. He did not know how much they might offer—perhaps £750,000, to make the total amount subscribed £1,000,000. It would take some time before they spent very much money, but if they found things go on quietly, and the natives take kindly to their presence, he thought the company's first step ought to be to make a line of railway from the sea coast, going on gradually, not making a rush, first of all connecting their stations by rail with the sea coast. That would tend to increase trade, and decrease the cost of carrying their own stores. He hoped they would come to a friendly arrangement with the Germans, whereby the latter would not disturb the company in the north, and they themselves would certainly not endeavour to disturb the Germans in the south. The company's deed of settlement was now about completed, having passed the Privy Council. They had

adopted a flag, which was a necessity under their charter; and the motto they had selected was "Light and Liberty." (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, who next addressed the meeting, thanked them for the kind manner in which they had received the references which had been made to his efforts in connection with the inauguration of the company, and for the honour they had done him in reposing such confidence in him as to send him as their representative to Africa, allowing him the proud privilege of initiating the work abroad of the magnificent enterprise in which they had embarked. The company's operations had been so successful up to the present, notwithstanding all the opposing influences that had been at work, that it must be a matter of great gratification to all of them to have their names enrolled on the founders' list of an enterprise of the first importance, viewed either from its political, its philanthropical, or its commercial aspect. The names of the founders represented gentlemen of the highest ability, who were engaged in the councils not only of the Empire in Parliament and at the India Office, but also of the Missionary and Anti-Slavery Societies, as well as leading men in the City, representing not only the commerce of this great Empire, but that of the world. He was not himself of an over sanguine temperament, nor had he added his name to the list of subscribers thinking that they would obtain dividends for some time to come. Since, however, he had been to Africa and seen what there was for them to develop, he was confident that if they applied their money not only judiciously, but liberally, they would attain a valuable commercial success, and a good return on their investments within a reasonable time. Their present subscribed capital was, he thought, insufficient for their requirements, and he had had no hesitation in recommending the directors to increase the capital. Referring to the political aspect of the company, he expressed his belief that it could not fail to command the active interest and support of Her Majesty's Government, were it Conservative or Liberal. The Slave question was an important problem, which he would not say their company meant to solve, but he might say which their company were prepared to solve, if they had not already done so. They had heard a great deal of abuse of the Arab, who was denounced as bloodthirsty, and revelling in the shedding of innocent blood. He would not contradict the statements of the many excellent men who might have ground to support them. He could only say that such statements were contrary to his experience of the Arab, and he spoke in all honesty and sincerity of the men among whom he had lived in relations of close intimacy for over fifteen years in the Persian Gulf, and now lately in Africa. The SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, SAYID BIN HAMID, and M'BARUK, and their sons and brothers, were all men whom he was proud to place in the category of his most trustworthy friends. That being so, they could not wonder if he desired to denounce the ignorant—he would even say the cruel and wicked—doctrine which was being preached to get up a crusade against the Arabs in Central Africa. That doctrine, he assured them, was as dangerous as it was impracticable. That was not the way to gain the sympathy, confidence, and co-operation of the Arab, who was a keen and astute trader. They must work with and through him in trading operations, and let him benefit by their presence. On the 1st of January this year he himself was enabled to obtain the liberation of 1,400 Slaves, who now held their papers of freedom, and with whom the Arabs had no desire or intention to interfere. Some of these people had returned to their old masters' houses, and were being treated with the greatest kindness. He regretted that there had at first been some misunderstanding in this country regarding that particular operation. He believed they would agree with him that he would have acted wrongly towards the

Arabs had he looked at the question from its purely anti-Slavery side, and had he not taken into consideration the rights of property which were recognised by the laws, customs, and treaties of the place. Before he left Mombasa a desire was expressed to do anything he wished in order to obtain the release on the same terms of 3,000 Slaves, who had established themselves about fifty miles from the place, having run away. The amount paid for the Slaves who had been liberated as mentioned was 25 dols. a head, and the release of the 3,000 Slaves referred to might, he thought, be effected for about 25 rupees a head. In the presence of Sir JOHN KIRK and Sir LOUIS PELLY, especially, he did not wish to say anything that might appear to be presumptuous regarding the Slave question, but his own idea, based on his conversation with natives on the spot, was that that question was solved. The Arab was a very astute trader, and entered on the Slave question purely for commercial reasons. He had discussed the subject with the Arab traders at Mombasa, and had told them that the company would furnish the goods and everything for the trading operations in the interior—that they would form every caravan into a limited liability company, as it were, and would take any share in it that was unsubscribed by the Arabs. The latter at once seized the offer, but said that they had no money, on which he told them that the company would be prepared not only to join them as partners in these trading operations, but would advance them money on their property at a reasonable rate of interest. He had advanced money to several of them on their cocoa-nut plantations, and it was part of the contract, which was approved by the Sultan, that these men were to go into the interior. They were to do the trading, and one of the conditions was that they were not to seize any Slaves (hear, hear); while another was that the company were to keep the accounts, which they themselves wished should be done. Depôts were to be formed to protect the caravans, and the company were also to send up supplies of goods. When the Arabs got the ivory for which they were trading they were to take it to the company's stations, and their officers would give them a receipt for it. They at once saw the advantage of the offer, and had accepted it; and as regarded their keeping to the arrangement, it was to be remembered that the whole of their property at Mombasa was in the company's hands. He believed that by the agreement which had been entered into they would in time do an enormous trade. The trade was done now principally at Zanzibar, which for many years had been the emporium of the trade for Central Africa, but Mombasa had several advantages over Zanzibar. He had no doubt that in a few years they would be astonished at what was being done at Mombasa. Kilifi was also a very large port, and he felt sure it was capable of very great development. The SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR had told him that he would emancipate the Slaves if the company would show him how it could be done without ruining his Arabs; and his (the speaker's) reply was that his Highness should make a public declaration of his willingness in this matter, and that there would then be no further trouble.

Sir JOHN KIRK stated that, having just returned from East Africa, he could support all that Mr. MACKENZIE had told them with reference to Mombasa. The Sultan was working with the company, the Arabs were working with them and the English, and, indeed, as far as they were concerned, there was no danger before them so long as our Government did not get too much involved in the warlike operations now going on on the German coast. He believed, however, that our Government were fully alive to the position. Wherever he had gone he had found the people most friendly. He thought they might congratulate themselves that the Slave-trade question had very little to do with them, theirs not being a Slave-producing part of

Africa. The Slaves came from the south, and the Germans had to do a great deal more with that question than had to be done in the company's zone. He thought their financial prospects were much brighter than he could have anticipated. What they had heard from Mr. MACKENZIE showed that trade was opening up very rapidly, and no doubt in a few years much of the trade that now went to Bagamoyo would flow to Mombasa.

Sir T. F. BUXTON (a Director), in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, stated that he fully agreed with the action of Mr. MACKENZIE in connection with the liberation of the Slaves. He thought they should, as far as possible, at all times work well with the Arabs, and aim at making them their friends. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. BISHOP, seconded by Lord KINNAIRD, a vote of thanks was passed to the President and the Directors, and the meeting then separated.

Tippoo Tib and the Congo State.

The Daily News, of 30th May, publishes the following editorial article respecting the troubled condition of affairs on the Upper Congo. We trust that this news is greatly exaggerated, and we are also very loth to believe the report that EMIN PASHA is intending to leave his post on the Upper Nile, where for something like a dozen years he has been making such an heroic stand against the desolating invasions of Central Africa by Arab Slave-traders:—

Troubles seem to be brewing on the Upper Congo, and the situation may be already grave enough to cause considerable anxiety to the Government of the Congo State. Writing from Stanley Falls at the end of February, Major W. G. PARMINTER has sent an interesting letter on the condition of affairs in that distant region. By the courtesy of a correspondent we are enabled to give an outline of this communication. The feeling of hostility between the Arabs and the white men seems to have spread far inland from the blockaded coast, and according to Major PARMINTER the infection has been caught by TIPPOO TIB and his followers. The rock upon which his connection with the State is in danger of being wrecked is a decree issued some time ago forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition beyond the confluence of the Oubangi. Now it so happened that a consignment of guns was on its way to the Arab chief, and these were promptly seized and impounded. The intelligence reached TIPPOO TIB at an unfortunate moment. The news of the blockade had just arrived, and a large force of Arabs under SELIM BEN MOHAMED, TIPPOO TIB's right hand man, had been turned out of their quarters at the confluence of the Aruwimi by a State force. The situation was so serious that Major PARMINTER writes, "A rupture with the Whites was openly discussed." It was not the dread of finding themselves in want of arms which so provoked them, for they assured Mr. HERBERT WARD, who was also present, that they had foreseen the situation and had abundant supplies for "six years." TIPPOO TIB himself was eager for all manner of details concerning the blockade, and the combination of events had acted so strongly on his mind, that he looked upon every officer of the State with profound mistrust. So deep was this that even Lieutenant BECKER, who had lived under the same roof with him for months, came under the general ban. TIPPOO TIB even asked the two Englishmen whether they would undertake to deliver a letter from himself to the King, as he could not trust the State officers.

But the most significant event was on February 22nd. In the morning the Arab chief called on the Resident and formally demanded 200 rifles and ammunition. This was serious enough, but in the evening he crossed the river again with some half-dozen prominent Arabs, and asked Major PARMINTER and Mr. WARD to see him at the Resident's. There under the verandah of the house were Lieutenant BECKER, the Resident, the Commissary of the district, and one or two others, as well as TIPPOO TIB, his interpreter, and SELIM BEN MOHAMED. The chief began by explaining that he had asked the two Englishmen to be present as witnesses since he wished the world to hear what he had to say. He then went on to protest his faithfulness to the King, and again to demand the supply of arms "to maintain order and peace in my dominions." He looked on their prohibition as an indication that the State did not value his services, and closed his speech with the unmistakable sentence: "I declare that if I do not receive them within six months of this day I shall consider it a sign that the State does not care any more for me and my Arabs, and that I am no more a servant of the King." This is a delicate way of hoisting the standard of rebellion, for if not a servant TIPPOO TIB at once becomes a rival. If the words really describe the state of mind of that powerful chief, the Congo State is placed in an awkward predicament. Either it must connive at the continuation of Slave raids within its territory, or it must stand in danger of an Arab uprising calculated to try its resources to the utmost. As it is, the station at Stanley Falls is a Slavers' outpost, from which their devastating raids are carried on with the greatest energy and enterprise, depopulating the country in all directions. The forces of the State are powerless to cope with the evil, and the only cure which has been suggested bids fair to raise up a great obstacle to its further usefulness.

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

Another passage in Major PARMINTER'S letter relates to STANLEY and his intentions. When TIPPOO TIB heard of the explorer's visit to the mouth of the Aruwimi he at once despatched SELIM BEN MOHAMED to overtake him on his return to the interior. According to this messenger's account STANLEY and EMIN had agreed to meet, six months after they parted, at a spot on the Albert Nyanza, from which their combined forces were to start on their way to the East Coast. EMIN was forced to this decision to abandon his province, according to SELIM'S account, by the determination of his soldiers to go now they had found a way. Hence everything which could be taken was to be carried away, and the rest, including EMIN'S steamers, to be burnt when the last use had been made of them. Owing to the large quantity of baggage and the numbers of women and children, the route was to be as far as possible by water. They were to make what use they could of the river up to the Victoria Nyanza, which they were to cross in canoes to its southern shores. Thence they were to march southwards to Tabora on their way to the East Coast by some one of the recognised caravan tracks. Some trouble was expected in traversing Uganda, but STANLEY expressed himself as fully confident that their forces would be quite enough to overcome any possible opposition. The caravan, according to SELIM, would number "six thousand guns and six cannon." After making every allowance for difficulty and delay STANLEY expected to reach Tabora in June, so that the news of his arrival there might reach England in August. Of course this all rests on the word of a single Arab, but if it is true STANLEY and EMIN ought now to be on the southern shore of the great lake.—(*Daily News*, 30th May).

Cannibals in Central Africa.

TWENTY years ago the celebrated explorer, Dr. SCHWEINFURTH, announced to the world that the NIAM NIAM tribes on the Welle river, discovered by him, were undoubted cannibals. He also stated his belief that the Welle was either the Congo river, or part of its system.

The discovery of the Congo by Mr. H. M. STANLEY, and the exploration of its many large tributaries, have not only shown that Dr. SCHWEINFURTH was correct in his geographical surmises, but reveals the sad fact that a great many of the Congo tribes are confirmed and inveterate cannibals.

The June number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* contains a very interesting paper contributed by Captain VANGELE, an officer of the Government of the Congo Free State, in which he describes two arduous and successful ascents of the Ubangi branch of the Congo. This river had been previously ascended for a distance of 400 miles by the Rev. Mr. GRENFELL, in 1885-6, and that gentleman had declared his belief that it was identical with SCHWEINFURTH's Welle, and the matter has now been solved by Captain VANGELE, who finds that these rivers are identical.

Many tribes were met with on the banks of the Ubangi, some of whom were so far civilised that they were excellent workers in iron, and had unlimited stores of ivory, from which they made large and handsome ornaments. This latter fact pointed to the existence of elephants in great numbers. The population is very dense, and the country well cultivated. One numerous tribe is described as being exceptionally tall and muscular, the men averaging 5 ft. 10 in., and the women equally well grown—a marked contrast to the wretched little treacherous dwarfs who gave so much trouble to the EMIN relief expedition.

Cannibalism appears to be almost universal, and Slaves are captured purely as articles of food. Captain VANGELE says :—

"In all this region, or, rather, from the Ba-loi to Zongo, I found it impossible to get sight of a single Slave. And yet the Ba-Ati make constant raids against the other tribes, but their only object is rapine, and the *procuring of meat*! All that is killed is eaten on the spot; what is captured alive is carried off, and eaten as the occasion arises. I have met with one of these marauding expeditions; it was composed of about fifty canoes, divided into van-guard and main body; and the *meat* I mention is, it must be avowed, *human flesh*, for cannibalism exists on a large scale along the whole river and its tributaries. I have seen houses surrounded by a border of skulls for a distance of at least twenty-eight yards. During the whole of my voyage I was unable to deliver a single one of those wretched creatures reserved for food, and this despite the most liberal offers. "*It is meat,*" they always replied, "and we don't sell it."

A gentleman, lately arrived from the Lower Congo, tells us that the cannibalism of the natives is a fact well-known to the traders. There is clearly a large field here for mission enterprise.

The First Anniversary of Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

THE first anniversary of the law that declared Slavery extinct in Brazil, yesterday received in this capital a worthy commemoration, not only by the complete absence of disturbances, for order was maintained throughout all the enthusiasm during the day, with streets filled full of people in holiday dress, but also through the union of all classes in cordial salute to an act which honours the Brazilian name as much by the greatness of the idea as through its loyal and easy execution, now proved by a year's experience.

If we except the parade of the troops, it may be said that official initiative had no influence in the demonstrations of rejoicing; the Emperor, and the august Imperial Family, the Members of the Ministry and of the Diplomatic Corps, received the spontaneous manifestations offered them, as these were received by the representatives of the Brazilian nation, proudly and properly self-satisfied.

"The Emperor was right when, from his couch of pain in a foreign country, upon receiving the acceptable news of the brilliant occurrence realised in Brazil, he proclaimed great that people, which by its energy, by its magnanimity, and by its confidence in the future, should show so beautiful an example. The law of May 13th truly represented a decree of national will. The noble Princess who sanctioned it, the Ministry that honoured itself in an initiative so glorious, the two Houses of Parliament were really the interpreters of the burning aspiration of the country. History reserves for them an honourable page.

"Moreover, it should not be forgotten, upon this happy anniversary, that execution most loyal, quiet, easy, and serene with which everywhere the nation meets the lawful Act. The noble resignation of Slave-owners (*proprietarios*) to the extraordinary revolution was worthy of citizens observant of the law.

"The effects of the extinction of Slavery in Brazil, so far as can be estimated in the period of a year, are not such as to disappoint us, nor to shake confidence in the future. The million of men freed (including in this number free-born children, and those freed under contracts of service) has given no reason to apprehensions, nor to perturbations whatever that could inspire doubts as to national prosperity. Isolated and accidental occurrences are not sufficient to dim the beautiful spectacle we offer the world. Confidence has not disappeared, and the spirit of initiative shows itself vigorous.

"Let us believe in free labour; through all the natural difficulties of every incipient *régime* this only perfect form of human activity will not be long in extracting from the entrails of our most fertile soil the elements of greatness, which are to secure for us a country, rich, prosperous, and happy. The experiment is made, and we may congratulate ourselves upon the result. The law of May 13th imposed serious sacrifices, which we sincerely regret, but which were inevitable now, or a little later on. No one can estimate what would have been the road before us without that energetic but opportune intervention of the public authorities. Their intervention was wise, and Brazil must recall it with such transports of joy as those with which it was demanded, applauded, and saluted."—*Jornal do Commercio*, May 14th.

ARABS ON THE CONGO.

AT a meeting of the BALLOON SOCIETY, held on 31st May, W. H. LEFEVRE, Esq., C.E., in the chair, an interesting paper was read by Mr. DENNETT, of the Congo, after which the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That in view of the steady advance of the Arab Slave hunters down the Congo river, this meeting of the Balloon Society respectfully urges upon the authorities of the Congo Free State increased vigilance, in order to check the spread of the cruel traffic in Slaves."

Cape Juby.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE sends us an interesting report of his late journey to Cape Juby, a territory to the south of Morocco, over which the Sultan claims jurisdiction, which the British Government does not admit. The Sultan has lately had to pay £5,000 to the friends of the Englishmen who were murdered by his soldiers at Cape Juby, last year, and it is hoped that His Shereefian Majesty will now be made to understand that England will not tolerate his interference in the affairs of that peaceable trading community.

LONDON, June 4th, 1889.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—On hearing of the difficulties which threatened our trading settlement at Cape Juby last March, I immediately proceeded to the spot, and reached Grand Canary on the 26th of March, from this place I left in H.M.'s gunboat *Goshawk*, and I arrived at Cape Juby on the 28th. I was pleased to find all our people well; they gave me a very hearty welcome.

On March 30th I went on shore and had a cordial meeting with thirteen chiefs of Ait, El-Hasan, El-Beshir being present. The situation was generally discussed, and they were all friendly and anxious to maintain Cape Juby as a port. The following day several of them came over to the Castle on a visit. April 1st.—The agreement at which the chiefs arrived was solemnly published from the top of the shore-house to all the people. April 3rd.—The final and most important meeting took place at the Castle. In welcoming the chiefs, I remarked that our desire was for peace and friendship, and that they would find that whatever agreement we entered into regarding Cape Juby, it would be faithfully kept on our part, and I desired that they also should meet us in the same spirit. HABEEB WOOLD EN-NAJIM, in opening the conference, in the name of the chiefs present, pointed out that no country could prosper without a government, and no government could exist without a head or a chief. The position of Cape Juby was this: that it has been without a government for a long time, and therefore it could not prosper. They met together this day with a common consent to put an end to this state of things, and establish a government under a chief, which they hoped, by the help of GOD, would be prosperous and lasting. The BAIROOKS were rulers of this country from a remote period, and it was only one of them that could successfully take upon himself the government of Cape Juby and the surrounding country. They never did or never would agree to the steps taken by DAKMAN in recognising the sovereignty of the SULTAN OF MOROCCO over Wadnoon. They had fought against him and left him to his fate. They had no desire to be under the rule of the Sultan.

They now wished to appoint one of the sons of the late Sheikh MOHAMMED BAIROOK as chief at Cape Juby, and in him they reposed all power to deal with the questions of the country. They would all support him in every way to defend the place.

All those present assented to the statements of the speaker. Then he asked if I would agree to one of the sons of MOHAMMED BAIROOK being chief at Cape Juby. I replied that they had acted very wisely in their choice, which was quite in accord with my own wish, that they all knew my friendship with MOHAMMED BAIROOK and his family, which would always continue, and that either of his sons as ruler at Cape Juby would be quite satisfactory to us. And I trusted that the very cordial meeting we had had that day would bring, by the blessing of GOD, prosperity and peace to Cape Juby. I enquired of HABEEB how they proposed to protect Cape Juby; he

said that they would do so by keeping away any marauders, and protecting merchants to and from Cape Juby. They would take upon themselves the full responsibility to protect the station and the surrounding neighbourhood from any evil-disposed people. But should the Sultan send a large army to destroy the place they would then defend it to the best of their ability; should they, however, be overpowered, we could not blame them if anything happened to us. I was quite satisfied with this explanation.

As yet we have only been able to make terms with the chiefs of the most powerful tribe of this country. Another tribe still remains unsettled, but we have hopes that they will also enter into the compact. When this is complete we may say that the whole matter is settled, unless some other disturbing elements enter in, over which we have no control.

It must also be borne in mind that the establishment of a new government is attended with many difficulties, especially as it will be opposed by the agents of the Sultan. Some time must elapse before peace and a fairly good government is firmly established.

It is only by careful and wise management that it can be carried out successfully. I am in hopes that the most difficult point has been overcome, and that the rest of our labours will be crowned with success.

Since my arrival in England I find that the SULTAN OF MOROCCO is still doing all he possibly can to prevent the natives from trading at Cape Juby. His Majesty has despatched a small army into the interior, near Cape Juby, with a view of punishing those tribes who are friendly to us; but, from what I learn, the tribes have met these troops and defeated them. They have done this in order to defend Cape Juby from the grasp of the Sultan, who fears that this port may attract much of the trade of his empire, and interfere with the Slave traffic which is carried on between Morocco and the Soudan. I am in hopes, however, by patience and perseverance that we shall be able to overcome these difficulties, and make Cape Juby an important centre for trade.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, ESQ.

DONALD MACKENZIE.

Slavery in Morocco.

SOME two years ago a Slave named FATAH, who had obtained his freedom, and had long been steadily working in Tangier, was arrested in a very arbitrary manner, thrown into prison, and heavily ironed. As he had been originally brought into Morocco by a British steamer, his freedom was demanded and obtained by the Representatives of England and Portugal. Strange to say, this poor, persecuted man was shortly afterwards again arrested in Tangier and taken in irons to the horrible prison in Fez. Two or three times has FATAH's case been brought before the notice of the British Parliament, and the public were assured that everything possible would be done to procure his release. However, neither the Government nor the Minister Plenipotentiary of England was able to obtain the freedom of this Slave, although the fact of his having been brought to the country by a British vessel threw grave doubts upon the legality of his detention. What we were impotent to effect, a smaller Power has, however, been able to obtain. We lately received from our Correspondent in Tangier, Mr. ABRINES, the gratifying

intelligence that he had asked Senor COLAÇO, the Portuguese Minister in Morocco—in the name of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and of the Society lately founded in Lisbon by Cardinal LAVIGERIE—to endeavour to obtain FATAH's freedom, and that, by order of the Sultan, the poor man had been handed over to the Minister "free from Slavery and prison." People may naturally ask, why could not England have done this before?

LETTER FROM MR. ABRINES.

TANGIER, 3rd May, 1889.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—That "there is a way where there is a will" is a fact that has received confirmation once more. When, two months ago, I heard that the Portuguese Minister, Señor COLAÇO, was preparing to go in special mission to the Shereefian Court, I paid a visit to H. E., and reminded him that poor FATAH was lying still in prison for no other reason than that of his having been a Slave to SID LULISKRI, and that he had been sent to Meckinez, in irons, when the property of his old master was confiscated. I entreated to Mr. COLAÇO, in the name of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to use his influence upon the Sultan to set poor FATAH at liberty.

Some days after the departure of the Portuguese Mission for Fez, I read in the Portuguese papers that an Anti-Slavery Society had been founded in Lisbon, under the patronage of KING DON LUIS I., and I wrote at once to Mr. COLAÇO, informing him of that foundation, and adding that there was a good occasion in the case of FATAH to render a good service to the cause of humanity.

I am now most happy to inform you that I have just received a kind letter from Mr. COLAÇO, which I beg to enclose herein, the translation of which to the English language is as follows:—

"DEAR MR. ABRINES,—I have to communicate to you that FATAH has been sent to me, free from Slavery and prison, by order of H.M. the Sultan. He was laying in the Meckinez gaol, wherefrom he has just arrived. My petition has, consequently, been attended to.

"With kind regards, etc.,

"(Signed)

I. D. COLACO.

"Fez, 24th April, 1889."

I should be happier if I could oftener give such good news to the Anti-Slavery Society, but unfortunately the Slave-trade in the interior is going on preponderant as it was fifty years ago. The Sultan himself has lately sent a commissioner to the Soos provinces to purchase a good number of men, women, and boys.

Trusting that everything goes merrily with you, and that I may expect the pleasure of seeing you again here some day,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,

G. T. ABRINES.

The Slave-Markets of Arabia.

NOTWITHSTANDING all endeavours to stamp out the Slave-trade, there is a continuous traffic in Slaves at Hodeida, Loheya, and other towns on the Asiatic coast of the Red Sea, the Turkish Government wilfully closing its eyes to a most deplorable state of things. The north coast of Africa is far-stretching, and the ships on the watch for Slave dhows between Zanzibar and Suakim are not sufficiently numerous for the suppression of this illegal traffic. The captains of Slave dhows know perfectly well how to dissimulate their living freights; and so soon as they catch sight of a man-of-war the unfortunate negroes are hurried into the hold, and hidden beneath a mass of barrels, packages, tarpaulins, and other miscellaneous articles, no account being taken of their sufferings and their risk of suffocation. In the Red Sea the masters of Slave dhows have recourse to other means of dissimulating their illegal traffic. Their cargoes, as a rule, consist of children, and when they are chased, finding it impossible, owing to the construction of their craft, to hide the freight, they run their ship into some islet near at hand, land the children, and drive them into caves and grottoes, the entrance to which they block up in the best way they can; and there the poor little waifs are left for hours, and even a whole day, to untold suffering.

Formerly the "black-stock," as it is termed in Arabia, was openly sold by auction in public; now the "business" is carried on surreptitiously—that is the only difference. The Slave dhows discharge their living freights on some desert on the north coast of Africa, and they are then driven overland to Hodeida. Everyone knows of their arrival, but no one considers it his business to interfere with the dealers. The Slaves are allotted to the agents, of whom there are about twenty at Hodeida, and through them sold either in the town itself or further up country. The price of the Slave varies according to quality. It has fallen considerably during the last few years owing to the great increase in the backsheesh paid to the Turkish authorities; still one can obtain an able-bodied Slave for from sixty to eighty talaris, the value of the talaris being about three shillings. Negroes from Zanzibar and the Soudan are usually employed as domestic servants; the women from Abyssinia and Dgimona are in great request, for they are generally very pretty; they have a rather clear complexion, and are of a type somewhat European. They are sent to the harems of Arabia; a pretty Gallas girl of twelve years of age being readily sold for 100, or 150, and even 200 talaris. At Hodeida, where there are two European Consuls, the traffic in Slaves is carried on clandestinely, while in secluded districts it goes on openly, and even at Loheya, a small town north of Hodeida, the Deputy-Governor is paid at the rate of two talaris per head. It is said that this official cannot even write his own name. The resident judge in this town openly deals in Gallas girls and Soudanese blacks, as if it were quite a natural and legitimate thing to do. With such officials in authority it is not surprising that the Slave-dealers carry on their iniquitous trade with impunity. It is calculated that there are 1,000 Slaves sold annually on the market-place at Hodeida, and possibly a much larger number at Djedda. The recent capture by Turkish Government ships of two Slave dhows with 160 negroes on board was simply a make-believe act of justice for the purpose of misleading the other European Powers. In order effectually to check this deplorable traffic it would be necessary to put in commission a large number of cruisers, which would entail considerable expense; and even then it is doubtful if a quite satisfactory result could be obtained. As it is the Slave-dealers seem to have it pretty well their own way.

The French and the Comoro Islands.

IN the REPORTER for May, 1883, we gave extracts from Blue Book, *Slave Trade*, No. 1, 1883, which contained full particulars of the Treaties made with ABDALLA, SULTAN OF JOHANNA, and with Sultans of other islands in the Comoro group. There were at that time some 2,700 Slaves in those Islands, and by the Treaties they were all to be set free by the 4th August, 1889.

We expressed our doubts as to the probability of this desirable event taking place, and these doubts were certainly well founded. The action of the French in assuming the protectorate of the Comoro, in 1886, has only tended to rivet more closely the bonds of the Slaves. A dispute has arisen between the Sultan and the French, and it is clear that the protection of the British flag is still desired by the several rulers.

From the *Cape Argus*, of February 1, 1889, we annex a few extracts shewing the lamentable condition of those beautiful sugar-growing islands.

On Thursday afternoon PRINCE ALLEWEE, General of the Army of the SULTAN OF JOHANNA, was asked by one of our staff to explain the mission of himself and PRINCE DRAGMAN to His Excellency the High Commissioner. The Prince is an elderly man, rather finely built, and dressed in the style of the Malay priests. He spoke English fluently, and with a not unpleasant intonation. The Prince began by explaining that he was also the husband of the QUEEN OF COMORO, as well as General of the Army of the SULTAN OF JOHANNA; but taking duty before pleasure or inclination, he referred first to the case of the SULTAN OF JOHANNA. The SULTAN OF JOHANNA was, he stated, in reply to question, a perfectly independent monarch, having no one over him, neither in the other Comoro Islands, Madagascar, or the mainland, and the Sultanate has been vested for many generations in the same family. "It was his, his grandfather's, his grandfather's before him, and his grandfather's before that," said PRINCE ALLEWEE, who is a nephew of the SULTAN ABDALLA, the one who has claimed British protection. The Sultan's family originally came from Mocha, and were of pure Arab descent. Several years ago, the then Sultan invited the English to send a Consul and a flag, and here seems to have come the great mistake they made. They evidently imagined that the hoisting of a British flag and the living amongst them of a British Consul ensured them British protection against the French. The Consul who first made arrangements with the present Sultan's grandfather, the Prince knows as Consul WILLIAM NAPIER. At any rate, so says the Prince, about two years ago, the French Governor of Mayotte came in a man-of-war to the island, and told SULTAN ABDALLA that he must let the island be under French protection, and must allow a Resident to stay there, to which the Sultan replied, "No, the place belongs to the English." The French Governor went away, threatening he would come back and make him submit, which, according to our informant, he did, bringing the warship *Neille* and three others, having on board a great many soldiers. He came to the capital, Mosamoodu, landed the troops, and took the place, blowing open the gate of the fort. The description of the town, which was given in Tuesday's paper, speaks of the town as having a citadel, and being surrounded by a wall.

They then stole what they could lay their hands on, such as jewellery, rings, chains, &c., and smashed up the place. The people wanted to fight, and said that they could snuff out the French; but the SULTAN ABDALLA was afraid that more might come after, and that the people might then be taken away to Madagascar. The Governor

had managed to seize one of the sons of the Sultan, PRINCE SALIM, and took him on board his ship, keeping him there three days, till the father consented to the Resident being placed at the capital. The Prince was then sent ashore. The Resident is still there, and the French flag is flying. When asked if there was still any Slavery on the island, the General replied that there was now no buying of Slaves from other places, and no selling of Slaves to other places. They agreed to that with the English, but they were allowed to keep what Slaves they had. The PRINCE DRAGMAN, with PRINCE ALLEWEE, saw His Excellency the High Commissioner on Tuesday, and were informed that they had better send a letter to England; so they handed the one they had brought with them from the SULTAN OF JOHANNA to his Excellency the High Commissioner to be forwarded.

The Prince specially explained the grievance of his wife. It would seem that the QUEEN OF COMORO was visited in a somewhat similar manner as the SULTAN OF JOHANNA; only she gave in at once, and allowed the French flag to be put up. She then sent her husband to the German Consul at Zanzibar, who returned with a German flag and a Dr. SMITH. About nine months after the German flag was hoisted, the French Governor of Mayotte came with three men-of-war and took Bajane, the port of Comoro, and set up, as Sultan, ALIE BOONOMAN. After keeping the Queen there some time, during which her husband was not allowed to come to the island, she was sent to Johanna, where she and her children now are in very poor circumstances, having lost all. The Prince wants to try what he can do with the German Consul in the way of relief for his Queen. Comoro, he said, was an island of about 16,000 inhabitants, the productions being the same as that of Johanna, with the addition of hides and skins. The Princes are certainly living in very humble quarters in Dorp Street; and are considered by the Malays to be very poor, in consequence of their losses and misfortunes.

The Matabele and the Mashona.

NARRATIVE OF BISHOP KNIGHT-BRUCE.

Two envoys from Matabele land sent by the King, LOBENGULA, on a mission to QUEEN VICTORIA, have lately been much fêted in England, and were gratified by obtaining their dearest wish, an interview with the QUEEN. We ourselves assisted at a breakfast given in their honour by the Aborigines Protection Society, under the presidency of Sir FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.

Our interest in the Matabele people must not, however, prevent us from giving currency to a heart-rending narrative, lately given by Bishop KNIGHT-BRUCE, on his return from the Mashona country, and published in the *Bechuanaland News*. It seems impossible to doubt the testimony of such a witness, and it is to be hoped that the Colonial Office has informed LOBENGULA's deputation that the Matabele people will have to give up this detestable Slave-raiding. Unfortunately, our space does not permit us to give the narration in full.

[EXTRACTS].

The country itself is the most intensely interesting I have ever had to do with, and with the subject of its future the whole Central African question is mixed up. If by any accident—we need not go into the question now—the Matabele people were forced up on to the banks of the Zambesi, there is no knowing what the fearful consequences will be. They will then introduce into the new tribes and nations with which they will be brought into contact, a system of Slavery compared with which I consider

all the Slavery which has ever taken place in Central Africa is as nothing. I have never heard, read, or conceived of such a system of cruelty as is carried on by that nation. I need hardly say that it is scarcely at all known. I quote one single instance. I am told that in the Mashona country thirteen different Matabele impis (bodies of warriors) have gone out this year, eleven of which are practically unknown. I do not wish to enter into details of the devastation wrought by these impis—they are sickening and horrible. I think you will hear them mentioned; and therefore I need only say that such a system of blood has never been known before. When someone said to me "They tell me that the Matabele are improving," I said "Yes; I have heard of one thing which I am told on very good authority they used to do, and which now they have given up. That is, when they had attacked a town and brought out the plunder from it, they used to bring the older women, who were not worth keeping alive, to carry the plunder up to near the place where they wished to take it; then they tied them to trees and burnt them to death. They have now given that up, and in that thing and that alone they are improving." I am told they never leave one baby alive in the Mashona settlements they go to. I myself was at a village this year which another traveller had visited some little time ago, when he mentioned that the whole place had been wiped out. When I got there this year I saw that the poor creatures had evidently come back again. Their little plots were made ready to grow the rice, their huts were being erected once more, when the Matabele swept down upon them for the second time that year and hardly one escaped. Not one was living there when I reached the place. If this and similar outrages were only a thing of the past, the horror with which they inspire every right-thinking mind would be more supportable; but at present there is no prospect of these barbarities being stopped. I consider that of all the protections which the English nation has accorded to oppressed peoples, none could be more righteous than a protectorate over the Mashonas. It would be exercising an act of righteousness such as I think would surround the English name with a new and abiding halo of humanity and kindness. • • •

The horror of a bloodthirsty nation existing and practising their inhuman cruelties here, close to our borders, seems to me intolerable. With the Matabele I have nothing to do; they are no business of mine whatever. All that I have to concern myself with is that there is a nation called the Mashona, a gentle, industrious and skilful people, being cut off, man, woman and child, with no chance of escape and no hope of succour; that their slaughter went on last year, and will go on again this year, beginning in two or three months' time, and there is no refuge, no help. I do not say that England *ought to* and *must* interfere, but I do say this—that it would be an act of which England might be proud for ever if she would exercise a proper protection over that unfortunate country from any nation which might wish to reign over it. When I went up to LOBENGULA to get permission to travel through the land, I said this: I am prepared to do anything; I will come and sit in the sun and talk (as they made us do sometimes for hours); I do not care what I go through so long as I see a prospect of getting into the country; but there is one thing I will not do: if he asks, as a condition of my going in, a present of a rifle, I will not give it. I would sooner sacrifice the whole of my expedition; because I consider that giving one firearm to any one of the Matabele—and everyone must know that it would be used to assist in the murder of hapless innocents—would be an act which, if not in this world certainly in the next, a man will be very sorry for indeed. Such a piece of devilry and brutality as a consignment of rifles to the Matabele cannot be surpassed. • • •

Slavery in Egypt.

In Blue Book No. 4, 1889, on Egypt, presented to Parliament in May last, there is a very interesting paper by Mr. F. S. CLARKE, one of the Secretaries of Legation, dated Cairo, April 12th, 1889. In this paper a contrast is drawn between the Egypt of 1882 and that of 1889.

We print below Mr. CLARKE's reference to the Slave-trade, showing the

very satisfactory result of the manner in which the Convention is now carried out by Colonel SCHAEFER, the energetic head of the Slave-Trade Department, supported as he is by the firm hand of Sir EVELYN BARING.

In another page it will be seen how well the CAIRO HOME FOR FREED WOMEN SLAVES has been the means of relieving the authorities of the great difficulty of finding suitable employment for women Slaves who, having become free, would have been thrown upon the streets.

EXTRACT FROM BLUE BOOK.

It may be said that the Slave-trade has now entirely ceased in Egypt. No single instance of the genuine sale of a Slave has occurred during the last year, and only in four cases have attempts been made to introduce Slaves into the country. In these attempts two of the Slave-dealers lost their lives. Of the dealers who existed in Cairo in 1882, not one remains. The facilities afforded to Slaves for obtaining freedom papers, and the severe punishment inflicted on the persons found guilty of selling Slaves, have put an entire stop to the trade. A new Slavery Department was instituted in 1883, which deals with the manumission of domestic Slaves, and with the prevention of the importation of Slaves into the country. In 1885, the Manumission Bureaux, which were formerly under the control of the Mudirs and Governors, were placed under this Department, and Colonel SCHAEFER was appointed at the head of it. His energetic measures have been productive of the best results. The number of freed Slaves since 1883 is estimated at 10,000. The greatest number of manumissions took place in 1885, 1886, and 1887. Though domestic Slavery still exists, the Slaves now remain with their masters only so long as they wish to do so. As an example of the change which has taken place, it may be noted that in 1884 nine-tenths of the men who worked the water-pumps in the Province of Esneh were Slaves. At present it is just the contrary; one-tenth of the number only being Slaves.

The Khedive has also put an end to the introduction of Slaves by pilgrims returning from Jeddah, who were in the habit of passing them off as their wives or servants. Stringent measures are now in force at Suez to prevent the occurrence of such abuses. * * * * *

If we compare the Egypt of 1889 with the Egypt of 1882, the beneficent results of the British occupation, and of the strenuous efforts of the Khedive and his Ministers to carry out reforms, stand out in bold relief.

A stop has been put to the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of Government officials. The use of the courbash has been abolished, and the employment of forced labour, with all its concomitant hardship and injustice, has, to a great extent, been diminished. The system of irrigation has been improved, adding thereby to the productiveness and wealth of the land, by insuring to its inhabitants a proper distribution and supply of water. Confidence has been restored, by the fact of the finances of the country having been placed in a state of comparative prosperity. The army and the police have been reorganized, and a system for the administration of native justice has been introduced, which will, in time, improve and bear good fruit. An endeavour has been made to suppress corruption. Finally, the evils of domestic Slavery have been mitigated, and an end altogether has been put to the Slave-trade in Egypt.

The Poet Whittier.

In its series of articles entitled "Grand Old Men," the *Echo* of April 2nd had a kindly notice of the veteran Abolitionist poet of America, from which we make a few extracts :—

WHITTIER, who was born as far back as 1807, at the age of twenty-two became editor of a small newspaper at Boston, of strong Protectionist views, and he subsequently edited other papers at Haverhill (Massachusetts), and Hartford (Connecticut). In 1836 he became one of the Secretaries of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for four years he conducted an Abolitionist organ. In 1840 he settled down at Amesbury, in Massachusetts, his native State, and devoted himself mainly to poetry. WHITTIER never married; there are traces of a deep love disappointment in some of his earlier poems. He lived a retired life at Amesbury with his sisters, of whom he has drawn some beautiful and touching pictures in "Snowbound" and other personal poems. One of these sisters, to some extent, shares his poetic genius, and in his later years WHITTIER published a number of her poems in a volume with his own.

Any man who makes himself the poet of a great movement does so at no small cost to his permanent popularity, for when once the struggle is over the interest of men therein begins to fade, and the lyric which is as a flame of fire to one generation is hardly more than burnt-out ashes to the next. The poet of the Abolitionists would be the last to regret such a sacrifice; where so many thousands sacrificed their lives he would be well content to sacrifice mere fame. It was the Anti-Slavery poems of WHITTIER that first brought him into notice, but while LOWELL and LONGFELLOW now and then devoted a lyric to the cause of the Slave, WHITTIER fought for that cause with a strenuousness and persistence which places him high above all others. In the dark days when Abolitionist meetings were broken up by rowdy mobs, and when Congress passed a Fugitive Slave Law; and, later yet, when the battle of freedom was fought out in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry, he had a song for every event. Throughout the war the verses of the man whose creed forbade the use of armed force cheered the soldiers of the North, and his final songs of triumph stirred the heart of the whole nation.

More than any other American poet, WHITTIER has been the poet of labour. His Quaker ancestry had been crossed with Huguenot blood; in one of his later poems he explains that his second name, GREENLEAF, is a translation of the original FEUILLEVERT. The old Quakers and the old Huguenots were men of plain living and high thinking, and WHITTIER, like BURNS, became a singer while yet a ploughman. It was in the summer of 1826 that GARRISON, then editor of a local paper, rode over from Newburyport to see the anonymous contributor to the "Poet's Corner," who was hoeing corn in the fields, barefoot, and clothed only in shirt and trousers, so that he had to slip in at the back door to make himself presentable. In vain the editor urged that a youth of such promise should be afforded some facilities for higher education; the father's poverty barred the way. But one of the farm hands had learned shoe-making, and from him young WHITTIER learned the craft so as to earn enough to pay for a suit of clothes, board and lodging and tuition for the following winter. Hence we derive WHITTIER's sonorous and manly "Songs of Labour," and the classical and mediæval allusions with which his poems abound.

To a large extent WHITTIER has revolutionised American theology, and in some degree English theology also. Mr. GLADSTONE recently gave ephemeral popularity to an American novel, "John Ward, Preacher," which has dealt hard blows at old-fashioned notions of eschatology; but WHITTIER was the real author of "John Ward, Preacher." As "In Memoriam" anticipated the "Salvator Mundi" of Dr. SAMUEL COX, and the "Eternal Hope" of Archdeacon FARRAR, so "The Eternal Goodness" and "Tauler" anticipated "John Ward, Preacher." It was of incalculable value to the religious world of America that the Quaker prophet of the Divine restitution of all things was a man of blameless life and profound reverence. The censors who sniff out every mortal taint, and "call the Devil over his own coals," could not possibly cast a stone at the author of "Our Master" and "The Meeting"; who never shrank from expressing his belief that righteous retribution is the law of the universe. They could be voluble enough against BOB INGERSOLL; but when WHITTIER dilated on

"The Divine Pity" they were simply stricken dumb. It is useless to brand as a down-grade theologian a man who walks with GOD like ENOCH. WHITTIER's English admirers are chiefly to be found among the more cultivated and broad-minded Nonconformists, to whom his exaltation of the law of love is much more congenial than the love of law in which the older Puritanism delighted. In the days of the Pilgrim Fathers and their immediate descendants the Puritan bitterly persecuted the Quaker; Quakerism has had a noble revenge—its theology has permeated the descendants of the Puritans.

Obituary.

COMMANDER HOCKIN.

A TELEGRAM has reached this country announcing the death, last Sunday, at Esquimautt, from rheumatic fever, at the age of 38, of Commander PERCY HOCKIN, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship *Swiftsure*. He was the second son of Mr. PERCY HOCKIN, of Seaview, Dartmouth, and entered the navy in March, 1865, receiving his commission in May, 1872, and being specially promoted to lieutenant (September, 1873) for gallantry in cutting out an armed Slaver, under a heavy fire from the shore, on the East Coast of Africa, and rescuing the body of a murdered messmate. He received the approbation of the Admiralty and the Foreign Office for his work on the East Coast, and held two certificates for gallantry in action. He was an officer of great promise, and to the record of his acts of bravery and merited distinctions it must be added that the rheumatic fever, which has just proved fatal to him, was contracted through jumping overboard and rescuing three persons from drowning. He reached the rank of Commander in February, 1886.

THE LATE MADAME LEGRAND.

MRS. W. E. FORSTER has forwarded to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY a contribution of one pound, towards defraying the expense incurred by the Society in providing a decent burial for the remains of this poor old French Abolitionist, who found a pauper's death in this land of her adoption, and who in her lifetime had done good service amongst the Slaves of the French West India Islands. It is hoped that other friends may feel inclined to contribute towards the unavoidable outlay to which the Society has been put.

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling
(free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose, and in priority to all other payments thereout."

Cairo Home for Freed Women Slaves.

WE have great pleasure in laying before the public the accompanying satisfactory report of the CAIRO HOME, an institution that for a very small outlay performs an almost incalculable amount of good. Four hundred poor women rescued from Slavery, *and saved from the streets*, in one city in Egypt is a work of which Sir EVELYN BARING and Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, may well feel proud. Colonel SCHAEFER, the present active and zealous head of the Slave-Trade Department in Egypt, has received every encouragement from the KHEDIVE, and from Sir EVELYN BARING, to take special pains to invite all women Slaves who present themselves at his office and demand manumission papers, to seek the protecting care of Mrs. CREWE, the devoted lady superintendent of the HOME. Of course, nothing like compulsion is used, but it is found that the greater part of the freed women are only too glad to avail themselves of the shelter of this institution, whence in a very few days they almost invariably are able to enter into domestic service in respectable Christian families.

Two of the undersigned, Messrs. JOSEPH and C. H. ALLEN, visited the HOME last year, and were shown by Colonel SCHAEFER, the whole working of the Emancipation system. During the course of the previous twelve months, nearly 2,000 Slaves had received their papers of freedom, in the different offices of the Department, throughout Egypt. Of these a great number were women and girls, about 400 of whom, as is shown by the Report, received the protection afforded by the HOME. It is hoped that a liberal response will be made to Sir EVELYN BARING's request, for the support of this beneficent institution.

On behalf of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY :—

ARTHUR PEASE, *President*. STAFFORD ALLEN, *Vice-President*.

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman*. JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer*.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

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55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY therefore assents most willingly to the request made by Sir EVELYN BARING in his Report for 1888, to once more assist in collecting funds for the support of the

CAIRO HOME FOR FREED WOMEN SLAVES.

This excellent institution was founded in 1884, mainly by the personal efforts of Sir EVELYN BARING, Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, the Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, Mrs. SHELDON AMOS, &c. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY collected a sum not far short of £2,000—about half of which was contributed by a few of its prominent members, including Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, and his uncle, Mr. T. F. BUXTON, the COUNTESS DE NOAILLES, DOWAGER LADY BUXTON, Sir J. W. PEASE, ARTHUR PEASE, J. G. BARCLAY, and others.

In its early days the Home had to pass through many almost insuperable difficulties, but by the cordial support which it received from HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (who contributed £100 towards its funds), as well as from the KHEDIVE, and its PRESIDENT and TREASURER, it is now established upon a solid basis. Such an institution cannot be allowed to sink from want of funds, and therefore the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY again makes its appeal to the friends of freedom for donations and subscriptions in support of this most useful Home.

The following telegram in *The Times* of the 20th inst., and the Report of Sir EVELYN BARING printed below, will convey all requisite information.

TELEGRAM TO "THE TIMES," May 20, 1889.

CAIRO, May 19.

During the last sixteen months only four Slaves were imported into Egypt, and there have been only two cases of dealing between private persons. Two dealers were shot dead by a patrol of the Slave-Trade Department, and another was sentenced by court-martial to hard labour. The Slave-trade may be reckoned as extinct in Egypt. The number of Slaves in the possession of private families is decreasing rapidly, thanks to the Slaves' Home, which is a most effectual method of doing away with this class of Slavery. This institution is popular among freed Slaves, and receives the cordial support of the KHEDIVE. Last year 400 Slaves passed through the Home, which must, unfortunately, soon close, unless subscriptions are forthcoming. The Slaves, having neither friends nor relations, are quite helpless without the Home, and are like tame birds set free.



Mrs. CREWE and some of her freed



er freed SLAVES at the CAIRO HOME, 1889.

REPORT BY SIR EVELYN BARING.

PRESIDENT OF THE CAIRO HOME.

CAIRO, *January 20th*, 1889.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith a memorandum prepared by Mrs. SHAKOOR, the Secretary of the **Home for Freed Women Slaves in Cairo**, which will give some idea of the work performed through the agency of this Institution during the year 1888. I can also bear my personal testimony to the utility of the Home. There can be no more effectual method of doing away with domestic Slavery in Egypt than by providing means through which respectable Egyptian families can obtain free domestic servants. This is what the Home does. You will observe that Mrs. SHAKOOR states that the demand for servants is greater than the supply. Not only is the Institution popular amongst the freed Slaves who have benefited by it, but I may also observe that it has always met with the most cordial support from his Highness the KHEDIVE, and so far from exciting any hostility amongst the Mohammedan population of Cairo, it is, I believe, often regarded as a very useful Institution, through the agency of which respectable servants may be obtained. That it should continue to be so regarded is a very important element in the successful working of the Institution, and I do not doubt that it will continue to be viewed with favour so long as it is managed on the same principles as at present. One of the most important of those principles is, that any attempt at proselytism is strictly forbidden.

I also beg to enclose the accounts for the year 1888, which have been prepared by Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, the Treasurer of the Home. You will observe that the year commenced with a balance in hand of £611, and closed with a balance of £447, that is to say, the balance was reduced by £164. The receipts during the year amounted to £241, of which nearly the whole, that is to say, £227, was contributed by the Egyptian Government. Fees brought in a little over £10, the subscriptions only amounted to £3.

The expenditure amounted to £405. This, however, includes an abnormal item of £50, which was paid to the American Mission, who kindly consented to take charge of some young Christian Abyssinian girls who sought refuge in the Home. Although I have called this expenditure abnormal, it is not improbable that accidental items of this kind will occur from time to time. I have reason to believe that the Egyptian Government will continue its contribution, amounting to £227, during the year 1889. With this sum, and a balance of £448 in hand on January 1st, the Committee feel justified in renewing the rent of the House, and in carrying on the work of the Home during the current year. At the same time, it is certain that they will have to draw on their balance, which is made up of the unexpended portion of the money collected in England some three or four years ago.

It is obvious that this process cannot continue for an indefinite period, and that unless some subscriptions can be obtained, the Home will, sooner or later, have to be closed. This would, I think, be a subject for much regret, as for some few years, at all events, I think the Home will find plenty of work to do.

The Committee trust, therefore, that they may rely on your valuable assistance for collecting funds in England. I shall be happy to subscribe £10 myself, which I will pay to the Treasurer here.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. BARING.

To MR. CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.*

MEMORANDUM BY MRS. SHAKOOR, dated CAIRO, *December 29, 1888.*

WITHIN the last year, that is, from one December to another, 399 Slaves have passed through the Home. All of these have obtained their papers of freedom and been given a fresh start in life; twelve of them were white Slaves. Two of these white Slaves were Bulgarians, to whom the KHEDIVE very kindly gave a free passage to Constantinople, to which place they wished to return, as they said they had friends and relations there. Another of these white Slaves was a little girl of twelve or fourteen, who had been bought and sold as long as she could remember; she escaped from a harem at night on hearing that she was again to be sold, was rescued by the Cairo Police and brought to the Home, and remained there, attending Miss WHATELY'S School daily until the KHEDIVE took her under his protection, and is now having her educated at his own expense. The rest of the white Slaves were either happily married from the Home, or provided for otherwise. The black Slaves are very easily provided for, as they make good house servants, and the demand for them is greater than the supply. They generally return to the Home between their situations. The children who are placed in situations from the Home the Matron visits from time to time, sees that they are properly cared for, and that they do not forget that they are no longer Slaves. I think the Home is really doing a good work. Many Slaves of good character would never have courage to leave the harems if they had not the Home to go to. In fact, it would be wrong to encourage either black or white Slaves to leave their harems unless we had this refuge for them, for, on leaving the harems, they are quite helpless, as they have neither friends or relations to go to, and are like tame birds set free.

(Signed)

MARIAN SHAKOOR.

Honorary Secretary of Home for Freed Women Slaves.

Home for freed Women Slaves in Cairo.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Dr.				Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1. In Bank ...	602	18	10	House Rent for the year ...	...	...
" " with Mrs. Crewe ...	8	8	3	Mrs. Crewe's Salary ...	...	...
Subscriptions during the year ...	3	1	10	To American Mission on account of Abyssinian Girls ...	...	...
Fees paid to Mrs. Crewe ...	10	12	3	Household Expenses during the year ...	149	6
Subvention from Egyptian Government ...	227	13	9	To Mrs. Shakoor, Sundries ...	...	...
				Error in Calculation ...	...	...
				Photographs of Inmates of Home ...	...	...
				Carried over to 1889 :—	404	19
				Bank ...	...	...
				Deduct due to Mrs. Crewe...	2	13
					447	15
					£852	14

January 18th, 1889.

(Signed) C. C. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF,
Treasurer.

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N.B.—All Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, addressed as above.

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From the LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, February 28th, 1887.—"The 'Hilda' has just reached the Mersey from Montserrat, her entire cargo, consisting of 50,000 gallons of Lime Juice, being the first arrival of the new crop. The demand for this article is increasing to such an extent that it may be of interest to the public to know that 180,000 gallons were sold during twelve months by the sole consignees."

In reference to above, the public would do well to see that the Montserrat Company's Lime Fruit Juice and Cordials only are supplied, and that the Trade Mark and name of Sole Consignees, EVANS, SONS & CO., are on the capsule as well as label of each bottle.

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
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